REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible] post free.

[illegible]

TERMS [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 21 As.

[illegible] not more than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements [illegible] relating to such matters as Small [illegible], Situations Wanted or Servants Required, [illegible], Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines [illegible] 1 0

Each additional line [illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] to the inch.

[illegible] OFFICE: [illegible] RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers [illegible] Passengers, [illegible].

The [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st October [illegible].

[illegible]

Cargo [illegible]

[illegible] W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF [illegible].

[illegible] Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The [illegible] will be despatched on [illegible] October 1874.

The [illegible] November 1874, [illegible].

The [illegible] CALCUTTA [illegible] FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer [illegible], Commander W. [illegible], will leave on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October, [illegible] for undernoted Ports:—Honore, [illegible] Vingorla, and [illegible].

For Passage or Freight, apply to the [illegible] Office, [illegible].

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, [illegible] and BOMBAY, on the 1st [illegible] of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

[illegible]

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible], half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For passage, books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

[illegible] by the United States Cavalry, [illegible]

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

[illegible]

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

[illegible]

COLT'S [illegible] ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

[illegible]

[illegible] PATENT [illegible] PAINTS, [illegible], Liverpool.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

[illegible] November [illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] 10th.

[illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked [illegible], and the steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

[illegible] Brindisi, Ancona and Venice are carried by [illegible] to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

[illegible] heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be shipped and labelled previous to shipping.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible].

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,663 tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain W. [illegible], R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of Sundries, viz.:—

Champagne glasses, liquor set, gilted table plates, bread plates, flat dishes, plated cruet and liquor stand, plated spoons and fork, ivory handled knives and forks, plated perfume vaporiser with perfume bottles, stereoscope with stands, stereoscopic views, fishing rod, telescopes, single and double-barelled guns, desicated milk, bookshelves, pigeon holes, 1 set of China teapoys, China lady's working box, camp cots with beds, perambulators, &c.

Few English Mucks of very superior quality.

1 Case of Patent Leather Gentlemen's Boots.

1 Powerful Camera by Bland and Long.

Few Cases of Tasmanian Jams.

1 Case of Cottrite.

1 Case of Envelopes.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, &c.

10 bales Grey Shirting, 6 lbs.

2 [illegible] 6½ lbs.

5 Cases Turkey Red Handkerchiefs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Port Wine.

Few dozen Brandy by Bourvoises.

Sherry wine.

1 Mahogany Cottage Piano.

1 Large Chubb's Treasury Chest.

1 Second-Hand Light Brougham by Waylett with pole and shafts complete.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Ground at New Memonwada Road, near Mandvee.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will Sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo [illegible] on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Chimabaee [illegible] and Sorabjee Munchurjee Seerwallo, Mortgagees.

All that piece or parcel of the Inamdar land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 552 and known by the name of Panwa [illegible], containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards [illegible] situate in the east side of New Memonwada Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay now in the occupation of the tenants of the [illegible], and bounded on the east [illegible] passage, on the west by the said New Memonwada Road, [illegible] by a public passage, and on the south by a [illegible].

[illegible] money will be required at the fall of the hammer. [illegible] further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the room of the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new [illegible] shaped open carriage, two English-built dog carts, a [illegible] Phaeton [illegible], a Fresh supply of Plated mounted Buggy and Dog Cart Harness with round Reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property [illegible] a newly built [illegible] storied House, situate at or near the Fourth [illegible] Street, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the instruction of the owner TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th day of Oct. [illegible], at [illegible] on the premises, the abovementioned Valuable Landed Property.

All that piece or parcel of landed ground, situate and being at Dhobi Talao, [illegible] the name of Chunney [illegible] Bhendi Bazar [illegible] in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, Bombay, [illegible] the public passage known as Maplee [illegible] Lane, fourth [illegible], containing by admeasurement [illegible] yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or a newly built Five-storied Dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and bounded on or towards the east by the property or house of Goolbai, widow of the late Dossabhoy Muncherjee Cooper, on the west by the house of Mr. Manockjee Jeevanjee Sidwana, on the north by the property of Mr Sorabjee [illegible] Suntook, and on the south by the said public passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were assessed formerly by the Collector of Assessment under No. 71, and now under No. 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned at their Office No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plated Articles, a four-wheeled Dog-Cart with Pony, &c., at a residence at Colaba, near the Parsee Fire Temple.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, &c., the property of J. W. Fino, Esq.; comprising the same consists of glassware, dinner, dessert and tea set, plated cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, table and chamber candlesticks, spoons, knives, and forks, dining table, side board, [illegible] hanging and table argand lamps, circular, pier and card tables, carved conversation couches, easy, drawing-room and other chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, carpets, pictures, a four-post bedstead, wardrobes, presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, one genuine lathe, 5 feet bath, a cooking stove, dispense articles, &c., &c.

ALSO,

One four-wheeled Dog Cart, with a serviceable Pony.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on inspection three days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at the Bungalow, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 1 p.m., at the abovementioned Bungalow, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of Col. J. Jones, R. E., and a portion of the property of Major General L. H. Hough, (leaving Bombay), comprising, Blackwood Dining Table, Sideboard, Screen, Lounging-in Chairs, Conversation Couches, Easy and Dining-room Chairs, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Rich Carpets, Engravings, Carved Sofa and Pier tables, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, a carved Bedstead, Blackwood Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Dressing Glasses, Ornaments and Vases, Clocks, Glassware, Rich Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg frames, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, a set of plated Spoons and Forks, Bread Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Salver, Cutlery, and Dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English built miniature Brougham, with side venetians, by E. Davis Longacre.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Cases White Mulls, 49 by 20.

7 ditto White Longcloth.

12 ditto White Dhoties.

7 ditto Mogul Prints.

1 ditto Blue Shirtings.

10 Bales Grey drills.

11 ditto Grey Shirtings.

15 ditto Grey Dhoties.

[illegible] Dozen Superior Pale Sherry.

[illegible] ditto Bottled Beer.

A quantity of Household Furniture.

To be sold without reserve a quantity of Grimault preparation.

98 Bundles Syrup Seve de Pin Maritime.

99 Ditto Syrup de Quinquina Ferruginea.

84 Ditto Elixir Quinquina.

6 Boxes Pastilles Vectorals.

8 ditto Guarana.

93 Pate Seve de Pin Maritime.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder,

300 tons superior Moulmein teak squares.

Also at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of mill-sawn timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of Bondein Mooje and Abraham [illegible], the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1874, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bhundar Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and [illegible] No. 86, and measuring about 19 3-12 feet in breadth, and [illegible] in length, and bounded on the east by the house of [illegible]bhoy Goolamhussey, on the west by Dossa [illegible], on the north by a public road, and on the south by [illegible].

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receivers.

The Sale will be made subject to a reserved bidding.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co., [illegible], MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m. at their Rooms [illegible]

Grey piece-goods, [illegible]

[illegible]

3 Cases Sarry [illegible] by 50.

1 Case Carriage [illegible].

1 Case Children's Socks and Stockings.

TO SELL BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions—Hams, rolled neck, smoked sausages, small [illegible] pickled sausages, Bologna [illegible], smoked beef and ox-tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at B B and C I Railway Company's Parel Stores Depot, a large stock of Railway Plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, the same comprising, a large quantity of old iron, zinc and copper battery plates, scarf brass, iron and zinc oil cans, galvanised iron, telegraph posts, hides, a large quantity of Manilla ropes, paint brushes, English tin cans, oil feeders, tunnels of different sizes, solar wall lamps, tin measures, painter's scrapers, best coppered sofa springs, fog signal cases, Brigg's patent dressing for sheets. Smith's anvils, clip bolts, cast iron weights, beam scales with planks and posts, large iron blocks, new iron chains, of different sizes, coupling screws, bench vices, bench screws, cramps for carpenters, wrought iron buffers, angle iron, saw bench fittings, reclining sofas, a portable engine with boiler, a large stock of Staffordshire iron of different sizes, cross cut and hand saws, monkey wrenches, shell augers, hammers, screw augers, stocks, taps, dies, chisels, carpenter's planes, spanners, hooks, shackles, axles, stands for drills, staples, semaphore lamps, station bells, measuring chains, ceiling cloth, a large quantity of patent blasting fuse and powder, wooden curtains and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome pier glasses, with console tables, splendid, 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, wall gerandoles, rich carpets, valuable clocks, rich vases, and table ornaments, first-rate musical boxes, a full size slate billiard table, full toned grand square piano, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, &c., at Byculla, near the Jews' Synagogue.

On THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible], carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, [illegible].

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cow. Price Rs. 60.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece-Goods, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods consisting of

Various widths and weights of Grey shirtings.

Grey T. Cloths.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Turkey Red Dhoties.

Various kinds of Printed Muslin.

Various kinds of Printed Dhoties.

Various kinds of Printed [illegible].

China cloth and a variety of other coloured and printed goods.

SALE OF CAST IRON CYLINDERS.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will [illegible] auction at the Mazagon Dockyard [illegible] unless previously disposed of by private contract.

9 Cast Iron Cylinders weighing 75 to 80 tons.

10 Large and small broken pieces of Cylinder weighing 35 to 50 tons.

[illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 163, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and platedware, cut and straw glassware, crockery from "Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands, for the dining and tea and [illegible] services of the celebrated Limogesware, handsome large centre-piece and [illegible] to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Minton and the Whitehead Company, pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best [illegible], a beautiful toned piano, a large number of [illegible] pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for use direct from Messrs. [illegible] and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 300 (THREE HUNDRED) per SHARE, declared at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd November 1874, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th OCTOBER to 2nd NOVEMBER 1874 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

આલારખીઆભાઇ સીવજી.

ALLALAKHIABHOY SEWJEE,

Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. W. JONES, for Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, for Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobie's Itch*," "*Chinese Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dadoor*," "*Gutchkurnie*," "*Dharej*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL

HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a damp atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed those qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHARE LIST of the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited) will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

LOST, the 2nd and 3rd of EXCHANGE, No. [illegible], drawn by the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on the London and County Bank, London, at 6 Months' sight, and dated 5th September 1874, in favour of RAMNARAYEN BALDAVE, for £1,[illegible]. The public is hereby warned not to deal with the above in any way. Any person purchasing or advancing money on the same will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO. are prepared to receive OFFERS for a NEW GINNING FACTORY at Limree, as it stands, with all Stores &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by an Engine of 18 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

Messrs W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

FOR SALE, a MICROSCOPE, by ROSS of London, suitable for Geological, Entymological, Botanical Physiological, Medical, and other Scientific Researches. This beautiful instrument cost £50 sterling, and is now offered at half price. This opportunity is well worth the attention of Professional Men and Scientific Societies.—Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 23 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the GOODS of MALUXMIBAI, widow of Champsey Mulla, Hindoo, deceased.

DAVIDASS CHAMPSEY .... Applicant.

An APPLICATION for grant of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed Maluxmibai, widow of Champsey Mulla, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of October 1874.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! PHOTOGRAPHS of the above can be had at Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S, 10, Rampart Row, at a RUPEE a Copy.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD, full COMPASS, in first-rate condition. Apply to O. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, a GOLD WATCH, Maker DENT, London, and GOLD CHAIN (secret link pattern). REWARD, if returned to "T. J.," Railway Works, Parell.

A GERMAN, acquainted with English, French, Correspondence, Book-keeping, &c., is desirous of getting Employment. Please address "R. 42," Care of Printer.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Camp Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses [illegible].

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and metal [illegible].

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS to one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs, for Bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and figured Argand Hanging of best plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Coloured Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus, of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, [illegible], Capes, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Boots, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soaps in boxes, and bars, [illegible], Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases and Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Glasses, Electro plated [illegible], and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, some sets, etc. etc.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ECHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods, convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, [illegible], and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHA[illegible] PANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON ....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.

PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.

CORDOVA ....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.

LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.

VIENNA ....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.......... D. S. KEMP & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their NEW STOCK of HATS and HELMETS, of the latest shapes, and by the most celebrated makers:—

	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Best Dress Hats, very light	16 8
Superior Drab Napless, [illegible]	12 8
Ladies' Black Silk [illegible] Hats, beautifully light and well ventilated for Indian wear, all of the latest shape	16 0
Black Lace Falls for the above	8
Badham's Pith Helmet, covered cloth, same as new Regulation	12 8
Badham's Pith, covered with White Drill, very light	10 8
Badham's Pith Shikar Helmet, covered Tan Canvas	10 8
Tweed Travelling Hats, Silk Lined	5 8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Silk Lined to [illegible]	5 8
Real Sealskin Caps, very warm	6 8
Black Velvet Smoking Caps, handsomely embroidered with Silk Braid	6 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarys	5 0
Elwood and Son's Felt Hats for evening wear, warranted not to change colour—	
Black Talbot Soft Felt, High Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berkeley Soft Felt, High Round Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berlin Stiff Felt, Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Stamford Stiff Felt, High [illegible] Crown	8 8
Black Tiverton, High Round Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	9 8
Round Crown, Black Stiff Felt Hats	8 8
Drab Black Stiff Felt Hats	6 8
Black Suez Stiff Felt Air Chamber with Turban Ventilated	8 8
Drab [illegible] Do. Do.	7 8
Boys' Royston Black Soft Felt, Latest Shapes	6 8
Black Wideawake, Square Crowned, Silk Lined, Soft Felt	6 8
Black Merino on Cork, High Crown very Light weighing only 2½ ozs.	7 8
Regulation Helmets, Cork and Felt, covered with White Drill as worn by Officers of every branch of the Service in India	20 0
Ellwood's Cork and Felt Helmet, covered with White Drill	21 0
Ellwood's Drab Felt Air Chamber Helmet, very Wide Brim, good protection from the Sun	16 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmet, Latest shape, very Light	12 8
Ladies Alpine Drab Felt, Riding Hats, the Latest shapes	12 8
Ladies Beatrice Drab Felt Riding Hats the Latest Shape these are well Ventilated and are very Light	12 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats Double Air Chamber, very Light	15 0
Cork and Felt White Drill, Covered Hunting Hats very Wide Brim	15 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLAR TOPIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to their NO CREDIT system of business, by which they are enabled to sell goods, for Ready-Money payment, at the lowest remunerative rates. This is in opposition to the baneful Credit system, by which enhanced prices are charged to make up losses arising from long credits, and from those who do not pay at all.

They invite attention to their large and fresh stock, a few details of which are here enumerated.

PIANOS.—S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the celebrated Sympathetic Piano, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Cottard, and other eminent makers, at prices varying from Rs 250 to Rs 800.

HARMONIUMS.—Of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each, upwards.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Instruments for Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large assortment of the latest and best editions is in stock. Lists will be sent on application.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B. Woodward & Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

SEWING MACHINES.—The best and cheapest in the market. Price lists will be sent on application.

ICE MACHINES.—The new Pneumatic Ice Machine, producing *Ice in Four Minutes.* Prospectuses on application.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS and AQUARIUM FOUNTAINS for the Drawing-Room, &c., in various styles of workmanship and design.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, the *Filtre Mobile*, the Pocket Filter, &c.

GYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot.

GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badminton, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS in great variety. Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, [illegible], Colored Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.

NOVELTIES, as advertised in the *Indian Omnibus*. S. Rose & Co. are in receipt of regular supplies.

GOODS of every Description procured to order with the utmost despatch and on the most favourable terms.

LETT'S DIARIES, 1875, IN EVERY VARIETY.

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CAREE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, [illegible] POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 5,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, [illegible] by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1ST OF JUNE 1872.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Munroon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

.NOTICES.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. [illegible], Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT

TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of it, worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

In Covered Jars.......Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM

(SUCCUS TARAXACI.)

This preparation of Taraxacum contains all the medicinal properties of the plant, and is one of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver and disorders of the Digestive Organs. In large doses it acts as a mild Aperient. In various Chronic diseases its continued use as an Alterative is attended with excellent results.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER'S COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

The vegetable Mercury, Podophyllin is so combined in these Pills, with other alteratives and with tonics that they form an Aperient of great value in this country.

In Bottles—Re. 1.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA:

Prepared with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the ingredients of which it is composed.

The beneficial effects of this preparation as an Alterative and Restorative have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent Practitioners.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 51, Moorgate Street, E. C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICES, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ઈસ્ટ ઈનડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions for the voluntary winding of the Company, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th September last.

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.

for MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

THE SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1st.—That the East India Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 26th day of September 1874 under the provisions of Act X of 1866.

2nd.—That Mr. FRAMJEE TEMOOLJEE be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the sum of Rs. 100 (such remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such Liquidator.)

3rd.—That the said Liquidator be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the "New East India Press Company (Limited)" having a capital of Rs. 3,52,000, divided in 352 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and good-will of the said East India Press Company, Limited, (exclusive never heless of the cash balance now in the hands of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company as the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said East India Press Company, Limited, amounting to Rs. 35,300 or thereabouts) and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid, 176 fully paid up shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)"; such shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said "East India Press Company (Limited)" so and in such manner as that the holders of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every Share held by him on the said 26th day of September 1874 in the said "East India Press Company (Limited)"; and also as a further consideration for such sale, transfer, or assignment as aforesaid, to arrange with the said "New East India Press Company [illegible]" "New East India Press Company [illegible] Company (Limited)" [illegible] holders of Shares [illegible] September 1874, the first option [illegible] the remaining 176 Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for cash value at par in proportion of two Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every share held by them in the said East India Press Company (Limited) on the said 26th day of September 1874.

4th.—That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the East India Press Company (Limited) as the same exist on the said 26th day of September 1874.

5th.—That the said Liquidator do have all the powers given by sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE and Co., of Cognac, have by power of Attorney, dated August 5th, 1874, APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY, and authorized us to withdraw from their late Agents, Messrs. C. Bouneviale and Co., all the unsold Stock, and collect all monies due to them.

A supply of their (B. D. & Co's) several Brands, both in Bottles, Flasks, and in Wood, is on the way per ALNWICK CASTLE, orders for which are now being registered on Terms to be learned at our Office.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct 7, 1874.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	26 by 32 do.

SUPERFINE

CARD BOARDS

FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARTE DE VISITE, MOUNTS.

BALL PROGRAMMES, OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,

STRONG, SERVICEABLE,

Specially adapted for

DISTRICT USE.

Length.......................3 Feet.

Width.......................2 Feet 3 Inches.

Depth.......................1 Foot 2 Inches.

PRICE Rs. 12 EACH.

TO CLEAR STOCK.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.

Rs. 7 per single dozen.

FOR CASH ONLY.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,

BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF

EPPS'S COCOA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 35 per cwt.

Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.

Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.

Steam Engine with boilers, complete.

Iron [illegible] and Cupboards of sizes.

[illegible] of sorts.

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas.

Peacock's and Mainnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies Whitworth's, complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Copper and Brass in [illegible] of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to thereto. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] EVENING, 27th October, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was [illegible], Surats in favour of buyers, sales 12,000 bales. Prices were apparently unchanged, with the exception of Mid Orleans, which was quoted 1-16 lower. To-day's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 13,000. The two days' receipts at the American ports were [illegible],000 bales, making 52,000 bales for the three days.

Coffee was reported very firm, but quotations for this and other articles of General Produce were unaltered.

A withdrawal of £70,000 from the Bank of England, destination unknown, is advised by Reuter, but this is evidently looked upon as of little moment, the same message reporting money easier.

Consols this morning were unaltered at 92¾; French Rentes have declined to 96¼; Bar Silver is still quoted at 57 13/16 per oz.

Exchange on London to-day has been extremely [illegible] without change in rates. Both buyers and sellers have been holding off for advices of how the market would open at Calcutta after the holidays, but although telegraphic communication was uninterrupted, nothing had come to hand up to the close of business. We quote nominally:—

Bank, on demand ... 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
" 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10[illegible] to [illegible]-16d. "
" 6 " ... 1s. 10 11-16d. "
Credits, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10¾d. "

In Calcutta no business is reported. Government Paper is decidedly firmer, transactions having taken place in Fours at Rs. 102 15/16; Fours and a half we quote at Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109[illegible].

The Share Market has been very quiet, and in Spinning Companies a decline of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share has been established; but other descriptions are unaltered in value.

Cotton has scarcely altered. There is no enquiry whatever for ready cotton but there are still buyers of New Crop at slightly under previous rates. 700 bales Ginned Broach, March delivery, having been bought at Rs. 203 per candy, full pressed. Numerous samples of New Oomrawuttee are now coming to hand, and arrivals here of Belgaum and Khandeish are expected during the week.

Freights are very dull at unaltered figures, and for forward shipment a slightly easier tendency is manifested. By the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers considerable engagements have been made forward at £2-15 per ton.

Piece Goods have been quieter with less enquiry, but so far prices are unchanged and sellers are not pressing their stocks.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	84
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	275	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd New Issue	[illegible]
62,50[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,20[illegible]
10,000	25	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	25	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	20	all	6 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	[illegible] xd
40,000	25	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	2,500	all	300*	Alliance Spinning	3,140
500	2,500	all	...	Chownuggur M. & P. Co	2,0[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	250p*	Bombay United	1,[illegible]36
1,600	150	150	20*	Broach Mills	270
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,085
2,500	2,000	all	100p*	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
1,500	1,250	all	125p*	Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
1,500	1,000	all	115p*	Great Eastern	1,445
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	115p*	Jewraj Baloo Mills	1,515
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,[illegible]
250	1,000	[illegible]	65p*	Madras U. Spinning	1,250
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	200p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,000	310	all	310*	Oriental	326
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	125p*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,[illegible]15
500	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	440

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218 8 9	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
......	£20	109 [illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,310
......	£1[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 50	Colaba Land Company	1,345
2,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	[illegible]
450	2,000	2,000	20p.c	Mazagon Land	1,450
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	100p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	130 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
200	500	all	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	2,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	12,000	100p*	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
10,000	50	all	..	Bazar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p*	Bombay Press Co.	1,2[illegible]0
200	500	all	30p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	35 p*	Broach Cotton Co.	650
100	1,500	..	17½p*	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	200p*	Colaba Press Co.	4,50[illegible] xd
850	2,000	all	25p*	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. [illegible]	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p*	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	275
[illegible]	500	all	100 p*	French Press Co.	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p*	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	45	60 p*	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	470
900	2,000	8000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p*	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	4,000	all	200 p*	[illegible] Press Co.	1,000
400	85	70	45 p*	Scinde Press Co.	355
500	1,000	750	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,300	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	350	all	12p.c	Vin. Col. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
250	1,500	all	100p*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Blair Athol, 1,697 tons, Captain A. Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Glasgow (July 16th), with a cargo of 2,455 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The s.s. Peshwaw, 51 tons, Captain B. B. Conry, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Mrs. Rebeiro, Mrs. Mendoza, and Mrs. De Souza. For different ports.—Twenty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Rajpoot	Andrew	London, June 29.
	Blair Athol	Taylor	Glasgow, July 16.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Peshwaw (s.)	Conry	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Bangalore, to China, &c. Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta. Steamer Bushire, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Bark Mereis, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 27.

From Liverpool.

Parana, s, 51 boxes bar soap, Gulamally Suruffally.

From London.

Lonners, 10 cases port, 10 cases claret, 5 cases sherry, and 3 cases whiskey, Edaljee Cursetjee Boyce; 12 casks stout, C. E. Mitchell and Co.; 1 box old toys, Jamsetjee Framjee; 5 casks [illegible], Gulamally Jeelabhoy; 9 cases clocks, Morarjee Megjee.

From Bordeaux.

Bordigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 27.

For Liverpool.

Parana, s, 1001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 480 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 2 packages [illegible] and 5 packages chillies, Curmuthoy Hoosunbhoy; 521 cwts cardamoms, [illegible] Liladhur; 150 bales wool, Nathoo Sonderjee and Co; 285 cwts [illegible], Naronjee Dewjee; 5 chests opium, Owen and Tyrell; 11 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 19 bales wool, R I S N Co; 32 bales wool, and 110 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 58 bale cotton, Ghirdhurlal Puttabhoy; 210 bales cotton, Soonderdas Moolje; 18 bales [illegible], 4 [illegible] and [illegible] 60 bales cotton, Cowerjee M[illegible]; 50 bales [illegible], [illegible] Nensey; 40 bundles cowries, Curmuthoy [illegible]; 200 bales cotton, [illegible] Manchund; 120 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Maritana, s, 650 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For New York.

Hope, 100 bales old gunny rags, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Venetia s, 5,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Arabia s, 7 candies [illegible], [illegible] and Co.

For Suez.

Venetia s, 57 rabbins pepper, and 9 rabbins cardamoms, M. M. [illegible]

For Hongkong.

Adria s, 42 bundles [illegible] raisin, [illegible]; 60 packages red raisin, [illegible]; 50 packages red raisin, Jeewanbhoy Lallee; 35 bales [illegible], P. & O. S. N. Co; 51 packages red raisin, Abdoola Munjee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—27th October, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Russia, 27th October, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 27th October, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th October, 6-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th October, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours [illegible] minutes.

Via Suez, 27th October, 11-40 A.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 2 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th October is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	11	2	0	37
" Galle	one	in	16	10
" Kurrachee	0	34	0	6
" Madras	3	14	0	35

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—October 24.

Field, Colonel, Judge Advocate General of the Army, on leave, from Poona.

October 26.

Spurway, Surgeon, Army Med Dept, on leave, from Dinapore.
Stewart, Lieut, 83rd Regt, to appear before a medical Board, from Deesa.
Cummins, Captain, Madras 4th Regt Hyd Cont, on leave, from Secunderabad.

October 27.

Field, Lieut, 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 25.

Blew, Captain, 14th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Kolapore.

October 26.

Hough, Major Genl, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

October 27.

Lyster, Lieut, 20th Regt N I, to join to Surat.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

Mr D O Meiklejohn, Asst Commr, having reported his return from Bengal on the 18th instant, is posted to the Jubbulpore District.

Col J N H Maclean, Depy Commr, Saugor, made over charge of his duties to Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Commr, on the 12th instant, before noon.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr D O Meiklejohn, Asst Commr, Jubbulpore, from the 28th Nov 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt H H H Hallett, Asst Commr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Jubbulpore District, from Mr Nobin Chandra Banerjea, Extra-Asst Commr, on the afternoon of the 12th Oct 1874.

Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Commr, Saugor, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Saugor District, from Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Commr, on the 17th Oct 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 24.)

Agent, Governor General for Rajpootana

Capt A R T MacRae to officiate as Adjt of the Meywar Bheel Corps from 17th July 1874, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut C E Yate, Wing Subn of the Meywar Bheel Corps, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 30th Sept 1874.

Telegraph Department.

Mr J Peake, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th Oct 1874.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mooltan Division Military Works, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on 6th July 1874.

Mr J W Wright, Ex Engr, appointed on special duty, made over, and Mr F C Murray, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, took over, charge of the Jalandhur Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 27th July 1874.

Mr F C Murray, Offg Ex Engr, Jalandhur Division, made over, and Mr J W Wright, Ex Engr, took over, charge of the Jalandhur Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 26th Sept 1874.

Maj J Browne, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, was relieved of the charge of the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 12th instant. Lieut Spratt, R E, received over from Maj Browne on the same date.

Director of State Railways.

Mr G H Till, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr G Thomas, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the [illegible] Sept 1874.

Mr W Hasey, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 28th Sept 1874.

Mr V Rigby, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted temporarily to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr H Edgar, Acct, 4th grade, Office of Controller, is granted thirty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from 4th ultimo.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and 15 days has been granted to Asst Surgn Kedarnath Sen, attached to the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Home Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr F A [illegible] to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May 1874.

The Revd Francis Crombie, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to retire from the service, on medical certificate, from the 4th Nov 1874.

Foreign Department.

Brev Lieut Col T E Gordon, C S I, B S C to the comd of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Brev Col A M Mackenzie, retired.

Dr R Brown, Political Agent of Munnipore, has passed an examination in the Munnipooree language, according to the standard prescribed.

Military Department.

The services of Maj (Brev Lieut Col) T E Gordon, C S I, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Asst Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi Division, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Jeffery Edward Lake Willows, B S C,—for two years.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Augustus Henry Ternan, B S C, Depy Commr, N W Provinces, for two years.

With reference to G G O No 971 of the 9th instant, the retirement from the service of Lieut Col (Brev Col) Hugh Lowman Pester, B I Infy, will be held to have effect from the 15th Oct 1874, instead of the 30th Dec 1874, and the extra annuity assignable to that Officer will consequently be £114-6-[illegible].

The following promotions are made subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 15th N I. Maj Leopold Exxel Evans, to be Lieut-Col from 15th Oct 1874, vice Lieut-Col (Brev Col) H L Pester retired: Capt Richard Worsley to be Major, from 15th Oct 1874, vice Lieut-Col (Brev Col) H L Pester, retired.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Capt George Lowan, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 7th N I, for six months.

Public Works Department.

Lieut W F Simms, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Behar, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, during the absence of Mr Thorpe, or until further orders. Lieut Simms joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 17th Oct 1874.

Mr C Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from State Railways under the Director to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the Director of State Railways to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr H M Stevens, Supg Engr to the Durbhunga Raj, temporarily employed on the Tirhoot State Railway, ceased to belong to that Railway from the 1st Sept 1874 inclusive.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th October 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint Lieut H Vivian, 15th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship to be an extra Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 12th August 1874.

His Excellency is also pleased to make the following appointments:—

26th Cameronians.—Capt Charles Masterman Smyth, from the 70th Regt, to be Capt vice Gregson, who exchanges, with the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 12th Oct 1874.

70th Regt—Capt Lancelot Allgood Gregson, from the 26th Cameronians, to be Capt vice Smyth, who exchanges, with the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 12th Oct 1874.

2nd N I—Maj T N Baker, Bgde Maj on the establishment, on furlough in Europe, to be Wing Officer, vice Dickins, appointed 2nd in Comd. Dated 14th Oct 1874.

[illegible] N I—Lieut O H De Voeux, 37th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Grey, confirmed in his appointment in the British Burmah Commission. Dated 7th Oct 1874.

11th N I—Capt E P Ommanney, from Qr-Mr 44th N I, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Gubbins, appointed to the Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 13th Oct 1874.

11th N I—Surgn H Boyd, offg in medical charge 20th N I, to have medical charge, vice Surgn Major [illegible], who has retired from the service. Dated 13th Oct 1874.

17th N I—Brev Maj C E Bates, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during the absence of Col Stainforth, on furlough. Dated 6th Oct 1874.

[illegible] N I—Lieut W S Anderson, 2nd Batn 20th Royal Rifles, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Gairdner, deceased. Dated [illegible] Oct 1874.

38th N I—Lieut R G Handcock, 38th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Hobday, appointed to the Survey Dept, on probation. Dated 7th Oct 1874.

4th N I—Lieut C R Macgregor, 2nd Wing Subn 42nd N I, to be Qr-Mr, vice Ommanney, transferred to the 11th N I. Dated 1th Oct 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn Maj S B Roe, M D, 92nd Highlanders, to rank as Surgn Maj, from the 4th Aug 1867.

Surgn Maj H M Macbeth, R A, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd June 1870.

Surgn G N Irvine, M D, R A, to be Surgn Maj from the 1st Oct 1874.

Surgn K W Cumming, M D, R A, to be Surgn Maj from the 1st Oct 1874.

The following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered:—

Lieut B L Eman, No 3 Batty, 13th Bgde, from Ferozepore to Umritsur, to do duty with No 4 Batty.

Lieut A P Penton, from Umritsur to Thayetmyo, to join G Baty 8th Bgde.

Brev Maj J Hopkins, of the Unattached List, attached to the [illegible] N I, is posted to Delhi, for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England by an early troopship and join the Staff College by the 1st Feby 1875. They will travel at the public expense, and be available for duty with troops:—

Lieut (Local Capt) H M E Brunker, 26th Foot, and Capt J C Fife, 65th Foot.

The candidates named below are reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Persian, under Class VIII—Lieut J A L Montgomery, S C.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut E A E Wylly, 1/9th Foot and Lieut C W Ravenshaw, 1-14th Foot.

Bengali under Clause VIII—Sub-Lieut H K Cavaye, 49th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 5th Oct 1874, directing Surgn E S Johnson, 33rd N I, to assume medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, and Surgn A J Wilcocks, M D, to proceed to Chunar and assume medical charge of the garrison from Surgn J Wilson, M D.

Appointing also Surgn A Deane, 35th N I, to the medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, and directing Surgns J Wilson, M D, and E Moodie, M D, to proceed to Calcutta, reporting themselves for duty to the Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medical Dept.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 7th Oct 1874, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surgn Maj J J Thompson, and Surgn J Hector, M D, 54th Regt, to proceed with that corps to Morar.

Surgn W H B Clapp, M D, to remain at Jullundur, in medical charge of the sick and married families of the 54th Regt left behind, and to proceed with them to Agra, and thence to Morar.

Surgn J E Fennin, doing duty with the 37th Regt, to proceed to England with the detachment of that corps ordered to embark in the troop ship leaving Bombay on the 18th Dec.

Surgn Maj J Elkin, M D, to proceed in medical charge of Head Quarters of the 37th Regt, and embark with it for England.

Surgn J A M[illegible], M D, doing duty with the 37th Regt at Dugshaie, to remain at that station, in medical charge of details, pending arrival of the 39th Regt, to which he will be attached for duty.

Surgn Maj J Tulloch, M D, 1st Batn 11th Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the head quarters of that corps to Jubbulpore.

Surgn M D O'Connel, M D, doing duty 1st Batn 11th Foot, to assume medical charge of the detachment of that corps ordered to Saugor.

Surgn T W Patterson to remain at Subathoo in charge of married families of the 1st Batn 11th Foot, and to accompany them to Jubbulpore, reporting his arrival at that station, for duty with invalids proceeding to England.

19th Foot, 2nd Batn—Regimental order, dated the 13th Feby 1874, appointing Local Capt C C B Tribe to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Qr Mr W Hunt, on leave in England.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 8th Oct 1874, appointing C pt D M Strong, 1st Squadn Subn, (rejoined from medical leave) to officiate as 3rd Squadn officer, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, &c.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland posts close at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

Mr. Betts is furnished with a most complete assortment of Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his present stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted at his Rooms, above Messrs. Soundy and Co., it is his intention to visit SURAT, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD, shortly.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of these celebrated instruments.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FitzGERALD—BRAY—September 29th, at St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, by the Revd J. N. Bennie, Rector of Glenfield, Leicestershire, assisted by the Revd F. K. Harford, Minor Canon of Westminster, G. Fitzoswald FitzGerald, Esq., Captain H. M.'s 3rd Cavalry, H. C., younger son of the late Lieut General J. FitzGerald, Madras Army, to Edith, third daughter of Joseph Bray, Esq., of 51, Queen's-gate-Gardens.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRAGANZA—October 8th, at Goa, Canca, the wife of John F. Braganza, Captain of His Highness Jam's Guard, Jamnuggur, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACAULAY—October 19th, at Shekh Budin, Derajat, the wife of Captain C E Macaulay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Derah Ismail Khan, of a son.

DEATH.

CLERK—October 20th, at Hazareebaugh, Thomas Clerk, Lieutenant, H M's 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regt., aged 23 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1874.

The recognition by Colonel Mowbray Thomson of the Morar prisoner as Nana Sahib will probably silence, if it does not convince, the sceptics who have hitherto refused to believe that the right man had been caught. The Mahrattas generally refuse to believe that their "Peishwa" can have been taken prisoner at last, after having had the cunning to elude pursuit for seventeen years; but they have nothing to base this refusal upon but their own natural disinclination to accept an unpleasant truth. It seems that, as soon as Nana had been shaved and dressed as a Mahratta, Colonel Thomson recognized him without hesitation. The testimony of Scindia and Colonel Thomson is further confirmed, our Morar correspondent informs us, by that of Nana's brother-in-law and nephew. A daughter of Bajee Rao is married to the son of Baba Aplih, one of Scindia's chief nobles; and it is no doubt her husband and son who have identified the prisoner. Colonel Osborne will now, we presume, send Nana forward to Cawnpore for trial.

There underlies the recent Resolution of the Government of India on Railway and Canal Schemes for North Behar the annunciation of a new policy of great significance. We are therein told that the immediate object of the works sanctioned for North Behar, "is not to bring "waste lands into cultivation by the supply of "water, or to increase the wealth of the country "by improving the means of communication," but to avert for the future, "*as far as is prac-"ticable with the means at the disposal of Govern-"ment*, the danger and loss, both to the people "and to the State, which have arisen from such "failures of the autumn rainfall * * * as "took place in 1865-66 and 1873-74." This is followed by the equally significant intimation that it "is impossible for Government to provide "by means of irrigation works carried out at the "public expense, or even through the agency "of Government officers at the expense of the "persons interested, for the possible effects of "failures of rain in every portion of H. M.'s "Indian territories": all that can be aimed at being to prevent the simultaneous failure of the crops over a large area of country "by the pro-"tection of a portion of it, so that the whole "may not be subjected to the same calamity." The very cheapest description of works likely to insure those patches of the country most liable to a failure of the seasonal rains against a total failure of crops are, therefore, all that the Government of India contemplates; and the Resolution implies that the provision of an expenditure more than adequate to the very gradual execution of such works—in Bengal now, in the North-West and Oudh later, and so on—would be unjustifiable. The inference is that all apprehension that millions on millions of money will be expended on the construction of magnificent works of irrigation may at once be dismissed. Indeed, the plan for the future—we speak with authority—is, as regards irrigation, simply to utilise the existing water resources of each most frequently threatened tract, in the readiest and cheapest way. Where the bunding of a nullah will suffice, there will be no canal; where wells and tanks will answer, no more ambitious works will be undertaken; where, Vehar Lake-like, turning the head-waters valley of a stream or streams into a reservoir capable of containing a large reserve of water is practicable, it will, if necessary, be done, but in the least pretentious way compatible with stability. "Works moderate in cost, reasonable in extent, "and well calculated to meet the objects in "view," are those alone which will be undertaken. In a word, the era of costly and magnificent canals, rivalling and surpassing those of Northern Italy, is at an end; it has given place to that of a system of husbanding, and utilising, in the cheapest manner, local water-supplies for local purposes; not only that, but canals made intended for purposes of navigation and level canals would seem to be also thrown overboard. The former are "obviously unnecessary where railway (or other sufficing) communication exists, or is likely to be created; while as to the latter the verdict appears to be that their cost would generally be out of proportion to any advantages realizable from them; and "it is possible" that each such work would involve the necessity of a complete (and very costly) system of drainage of its own, to obviate its generating febrile malady in the districts traversed by it. The chief reason of the great change in the irrigation policy of the Government of India, now virtually initiated, is, however, that glanced at in the 39th para. of the Resolution.

"Attention has hitherto been directed too "exclusively to the elaboration of a grand "scheme of irrigation on the scale of the works "in Orissa and others of the same class. *It "has, however, as yet been by no means proved "that such works are best suited to meet the "requirements of the country with which we have "to deal, while they are open to the very serious "objection of being very costly and slow of com-"pletion.*" And, though this is put forth with special reference to North Behar, we have reason to believe that it faithfully expresses the views of the Imperial Government, with reference, generally speaking, to India at large. The vast outlay of money in Orissa on canals, water from which the people will not now pay for, will thus not have been wholly thrown away. The lesson it has resulted in, viz.:—That before an extensive system of canal irrigation is undertaken it is requisite to make certain that the population, for whom it is intended, will need, and readily pay for, its full service of irrigating water, annually, and not once in a score of years, or once in half a century:—is one which, though it might have been acquired gratis, may even yet, if properly applied on every fitting occasion, save India far more than the millions wasted in Orissa on works on many times too extensive a scale. Of great practical benefit, too, must prove the injunction in the 44th para. of the Resolution: that the determination of the question of the necessity of irrigation works shall not rest solely with the Public Works Department; but that Civil Officers of Divisions and Districts, and even intelligent landholders, are to have an influential voice thereon. In practice, that injunction bids fair to restore fertility to many a half-barren district, through, at small cost, rectifying the direction of some river or stream, which in years gone by irrigated the district, but which, bursting its banks, chose for itself a new course, to saturate and render unhealthy a contiguous, low-lying, and already amply watered tract.

THE BERAR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why this silence on the Berar question? Is it the result of deep meditation: do you "discuss the claims, arrange the chances," à la Tennyson, with some trusty friend Maurice, before delivering an opinion? Or do you think that the question is too one-sided to admit of argument? Surely this would be disrespectful, when your *civil* contemporary at Allahabad, and, nearer still, the somewhat blatant *Times of India* and—save the mark—the Indian *Statesman* (?) have already written yards upon the subject. Can it be that the two rivals of Bombay are in unison for once in their lives? At least you have not had the bad taste to insinuate that the present attitude of the Government of India on this subject is due to "jobbery," and you have not assumed that the Viceroy in Council has been influenced in so weighty a matter by the idea that some stagnation would be caused in the lower ranks of the services were the present officers of the Berar Commission thrown out of employment on the restoration of the country to the Nizam. The notion is too ridiculous. Firstly, the Government of India are *not* celebrated for their consideration of their junior officers; secondly, if they were, there are almost thirty officers, civil and military, employed in Berar, and the difference that number would make to either service would be in a way cancelled by the extra troops which would probably be stationed at Nagpore and other neighbouring garrisons, to say nothing of the chance of the Nizam probably offering to such officers the option of remaining in their present posts. I think that, were you fully informed as to the rights of the case, you would assume, as does your correspondent, that neither this consideration, nor unfortunately that of the justice of the Nizam's claims, has had any influence upon the deliberations of the Viceroy in Council, or upon Lord Salisbury, if indeed the matter has ever been referred fully to him. The *justice* of the claim has never been impugned by any authoritative writer [illegible] the semi-official *Pioneer* having not felt itself able to do *that*. And, while it has not been impugned, many of your readers would be surprised to find by whom it has been allowed. I would merely refer the curious to the blue-book on the cession of Berar, where they will find in black and white the word "temporary" occurring in rather awkward places. But it has been said that the justice of the claim is invalidated by the minority of the Nizam, and the consequent incapacity of the Regents to act as they consider best for their master's interests, for this is what this argument comes to. Precedents for important acts of Regents are not uncommon in English history. A friend has suggested to me the case of Edward VI. and the important Church legislation in that minority. A second precedent may be found in the restoration of Boulogne in the same reign by Warwick in return for a sum of 400,000 crowns. The Magna Charta was confirmed during the minority of Henry III. These, it is true, were cases in which the minor was injured by the act of his Regents. But in the last Regency in England (from 1811-1820) by the treaty of Paris in 1814 we secured only Malta, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and a few West Indian Islands. Now the insanity of George III. can quite well be taken as a parallel case to the minority of the Nizam. There may be more precedents in European history which have not occurred to me, and perhaps you, or some of your readers, will kindly supply them.

But, it has never been supposed by any one possessed of the smallest particle of common sense, that, if the Nizam had been a minor in '53, the Government of India would have considered that an obstacle to the *cession* of these districts.

I have ventured to apply to your contemporary the epithet "blatant." I think he is wrong for trying to enforce what is right *in principle* by arguments such as those I have alluded to. They are excusable for native editorials; but the *Times of India* might know from its experience of, and acquaintance with, officials generally, that as gentlemen they are bound to judge a case like this from the outside entirely; and I believe most of them do lay aside self in forming their own opinion, but to express such an opinion in the face of their own Government and Chiefs would be a dereliction from duty. The Governor General in Council can only be acting in this matter from a sense of (1) policy and (2) duty to the districts in question as *at present* part of his charge. And it is this policy that I think may be called in question. Policy to be good must be consistent. Now non-annexation has for some time been our policy in India. Is it consistent with this policy to refuse the Nizam's demands (they are none the less his demands because made by his Ministers) for the restoration of the temporary cession of territory which we obtained from him in so *questionable* (the word is used advisedly) a manner? It can be proved that severe pressure was put upon the late Nizam *unofficially* to secure this cession. It would no doubt be as easy for a Governor General to secure popularity of one kind as it is to fill a balloon with gas. But this reflection does not justify the Government of India in treating with *hauteur* the reasonable demands of a "faithful ally" at such a time as this. If Russia has any designs on India—and who can say she has not?—how she must be laughing in her sleeve at the sight of the British Government alienating its oldest, and truest, and most powerful ally! Again, is internal policy strengthened [illegible] argument for failure, while Sir [illegible] at Hyderabad is unrewarded? [illegible] role of roles has been played to [illegible] by Sir Salar Jung, but we [illegible] forget that, though he is a man [illegible], may in a tuition, *the dynasty of* [illegible] *produced him, not he the dynasty*. [illegible], is he likely to leave the ad[illegible] [illegible] had improvided for. There [illegible] here formed entirely by him into [illegible] and into politicians. And those [illegible] Hyderabad and its affairs under his administration was staggered to learn, through the columns of the *Times of India*, that the Residency people have been [illegible] his hand by committing with the opposition party. This statement has remained uncontradicted for a week. Can it be true? A policy which requires such support [illegible] this is a [illegible] itself.

It is possible that the Government may feel it a duty not to hand over Berar, the garden of the Nizam's dominions, to the native administration, because it knows little or nothing of its working. It is true that no "Administration Reports" are published for the unassigned territories [illegible] you wish it I will endeavour to procure reliable statistics on the point. But a better—and [illegible] more practical—proof of success is financial credit, and, as you know, the crore of rupees for the State Railway was raised chiefly at 5, partly at 6, per cent. on the sole guarantee of the Nizam's Government. There may be a few sceptics ready to say—"Oh! we admit the justice of the claim, but it is barred by time—by a kind of statute of limitations. The Nizam should have claimed it before." To these possible objections it is easy to say that until the last two or three years the Nizam was not, partly from his out-of-the-way position, partly from a certain natural feeling of modest distrust in his own success, able to see his way to raising the question. But the objection is worthless to start with. Had the British Government of the day ever dreamt that the Nizam, who was then very much involved in every kind of difficulty, would now be in a position to say, "Give me back my temporary cession," they would no doubt have protected themselves by some limitation. This fact, however, remains—they did not do so.

It is possible that had the Government felt more confident of their own position they might have shown a little more courtesy in their bearing to the Nizam's Minister. At present their stolidity is somewhat suggestive of the London policeman—possessed but of one idea—bullying any one who is likely to be easily intimidated—cringing to a superior—but above all not a man who will ever listen to argument.

I had forgotten to say that, if it were supposed that the restoration of Berar were likely to injure the young Nizam in any way, the Government of India would be justified in opposing the Regents. It cannot be that their motive in delay is a hope that with English education the baby-King may acquire very English notions—almost Irish in fact—as to *meum* and *tuum*.

XANTHIDION.

O MY PROPHETIC SOUL!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A writer in the columns of your Church-gate Street friend has discovered something like the gift of prophecy for Mr. George Augustus Sala, inasmuch as the latter wrote in the *Illustrated London News*—"Nana Sahib, it is whispered, is not dead but lying *perdu* as a dervish (?) somewhere in Nepaul. The miscreant may reappear," &c. Mr. George Augustus Sala writes such a deal of matter in a year that it would be against all probability if he did not hit near the truth at some time or other. But why need the writer in the *Times of India* have gone so far as London to obtain a good guess about the capture of the Nana? It is only a few weeks ago when your lately deceased "Tatler," to whose memory be peace, exclaimed, after commenting on the capture of Syud Khalik Dahut, "What mutineer will be next unearthed? Will it be Nena Sahib, the Rajah of Bithoor? Well, it is impossible to say. But let us hope so." To my mind this is a remarkable burst of prophecy, and as it seems to be considered extraordinary that Mr. George Augustus Sala should have made a great hit about the Nana, I think it is only just to express my regret that the "Tatler" is no more, because, had he been alive, I certainly would have hastened to congratulate him on his brilliant flash of prescience.

VATES SUBLIMISSIMUS.

MR. AHMEDBHOY HABBIBBHOY'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter written by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, which has appeared in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day, in defence of his conduct in the matter of the East India Bank, allow me to lay before the public a few facts to prove that some of the statements of Mr. Ahmedbhoy in that letter are inaccurate.

At the commencement, Mr. Ahmedbhoy observes that as his evidence was not taken he had no opportunity to make his statement before the Court. This is somewhat strange, as Mr. Ahmedbhoy knew perfectly well that the plaintiff in the suit against the East India Bank was most anxious to examine him as a witness. His evidence was considered necessary after the evidence of his mehta, Mooraojee Khimjee, was taken, which proved that he was merely his master's nominee. I give below his evidence as taken down by one of the learned counsel in the case:—

"*Mehta of Ahmedbhoy, on 75 Rupees per month.*"

"Ahmedbhoy has a share of 20 cents in the assets, out of which he has given me 6 cents for the use of my name."

"I have paid no money and take no part in the management of the purchase. I became a partner at the time of the purchase in 1869. I don't remember the month. I have paid nothing for costs of this suit. My Setts know all about it."

"Ahmedbhoy and Ramoobhoy are my Setts. They gave me 6 cents share. I have a writing in respect of my share. This is it. I don't remember when I first heard from my Sett that he had a share in the purchase."

Cross-examined—"I heard my Sett had a share when I got this writing."

"My Sett, not Nensey Dewjee, gave that writing to me."

Immediately after the name of Mr. Ahmedbhoy was mentioned as one of the parties interested in the purchase, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, plaintiff's solicitors, directed their clerk, Mahadew Hurrishunker, to serve Mr. Ahmedbhoy with a witness subpœna. This clerk informed his masters, after making several attempts to find Mr. Ahmedbhoy, that he could not be found although he (the clerk) had gone five or six times to his house to serve him with the subpœna; that he was on all those occasions told different stories by the servants of Ahmedbhoy as to his whereabouts, and that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was nowhere to be found till the hearing of the suit was closed. After this explanation, I leave the public to judge whether Mr. Ahmedbhoy really entertained a desire, as he alleges, to make a statement before the Court. On the contrary, I am inclined to think, if the statement of the clerk be true, that he did not wish to be examined as a witness, and therefore kept himself out of the reach of the clerk who was entrusted with the subpœna.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy, in the 5th para. of his letter, says that "for sixteen months after the assets were sold I could not get from the purchasers the amount due on my 1,500 shares at rupees seven each, and at last, on being much pressed for the payment, the purchaser made a proposal to my brother, through our mehta, that we should take a part in the purchase already effected by him."

I ask the public to compare the above statement of Mr. Ahmedbhoy with the evidence of his mehta given above. The evidence of the mehta clearly shows that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was interested in the purchase from the beginning, whereas he states that he became interested in it sixteen months after the sale of the assets. Now which statement is to be believed, whether that of the mehta which was made on oath, or that of Mr. Ahmedbhoy, which is not on oath and which is made to clear himself from the imputations cast upon him by the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent? Surely the statement of the mehta, for he had no object to serve in giving his evidence—he was simply interested in the purchase to a very small extent, and that, too, because he had allowed his master to use his name in the place of his own as one of the purchasers of the assets. What could have been Mr. Ahmedbhoy's motives for not inserting his own name in the partnership agreement instead of that of his mehta, I leave this to the public to determine.

I have already taken too much space, and I therefore refrain from making any further comments on the letter.—Yours, &c.

N. ARDASEER WADIA.

Bombay, 26th October.

A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, through the columns of your paper, the necessity there exists of having placed at every bunder in a prominent position a scale of charges for the different description of boats plying in the harbour.

The absence of any such guide must of a necessity be a source of inconvenience to travellers and others, and often leads no doubt to their being over-charged. In fact, there can be little doubt on this point, when it is considered that at most bunders it is usual for the boatmen to combine and fix their own tariff, which it may be taken for granted does not fall below, but is generally above, the legal fare.

It may be said that it is their own fault if passengers and others allow themselves to be over-charged, as they could prevent it by referring all disputes to the policeman on duty; but such an argument is fallacious in the face of the knowledge that the native policemen, who are in sole charge of all the bunders, with the exception of the Apollo, are many of them totally ignorant on the point, and, even in cases where they are not, the boatmen take care to so arrange matters as to get them to act in their interest.

The adoption of the above suggestion will, I venture, be a great boon to passengers, as they will, by a reference to the scale, satisfy themselves as to the legal charge without calling in the aid of such biassed arbitrators as is often to be found among Mr. Souter's Canarese.

The scale of charges should of course, to be of any use, be drawn up both in the Vernacular and English.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

P. S.—A favourite trick, I may mention, among the boatmen, is to charge a certain rate per head, usually 4 as., so that should there be a party of five in a dinghy they will realize Rs. 1-4 by the trip instead of 8 as., to which they are legally entitled, irrespective of the number, whether one or more.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1874.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SECOND DAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

First Race.—"The Tally Ho! Plate," of Rs. 300, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each. For all horses. 1½ miles, over 6 hurdles. 5 Subs.

		st. lbs.	
Col Need's	c aus g Daybreak	11 11	1
Mr Kinchant's	c aus g Uhlan	10 11	2
Mr Veitch's	b aus m Connie	—	3
Mr	ch aus m Magic	11 8	0

Daybreak and Uhlan took the lead at the start, with Magic in close attendance, and they continued in this order at a slow pace for the first half mile, when the pace began to mend. After reaching the half mile from home Magic fell back, and the two chestnuts then raced together neck and neck all the way home; Daybreak winning by a neck. The race would have been a moral for Connie if she had been properly ridden, but her jockey commenced operations by pulling back and giving the other horses about 100 yards start, after which obliging act of kindness he further gave his opponents about 5 seconds at each hurdle, whilst shifting from his horse's ears back again to his proper seat in the saddle. The result was the English mare was distanced. The hurdles were anything but stiff, or Daybreak would have come to grief. Time—3m. 22s. Betting—6 to 5 on Daybreak; 13 to 1 Uhlan; 6 to 1 Magic; 5 to 1 Connie.

Second Race.—"The Sirhind Welter Plate" of Rs. 300. For all horses. G. W. for age and class raised 28 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Professionals 7 lbs. extra. ¾ mile. 13 Subs, one of whom pays Rs. 40.

		st. lbs.	
Baboo M M Dass's	bl aus h Storm	11 10	Walk over.

Third Race.—"The Umballa Merchant's Purse," value Rs. 300. For all Arabs, C. W. for age raised 7 lbs. 1¼ miles. 12 Subs., two of whom pay Rs. 10 each.

		st. lbs.	
Baboo M M Dass's	b h Anarchy	10 0	1
Capt R B's	g h President	10 2	2
Mr C J Collins's	b h Corone	10 2	3
Mr Gore's	b h Sea Breeze	9 7	0
Col Douglas's	ch h Khiddni	9 7	0

President made the running with Anarchy and Corone in close attendance, Khiddni hopelessly in the rear. At the half mile from home the three leaders were all together and remained so till they reached the turn leading to the straight run in, when Corone fell back, leaving President and Anarchy to race home together, but President's want of condition told, and Anarchy eventually won easily by a length and a half. Corone's running was quite unintelligible. Time—1m. 1s.; 1m. 31s.; 2m.; 2m. 3s. Betting—2 to 1 Corone; 5 to 2 against President; 8 to 1 against Anarchy; 24 to 1 against Khiddni.

Fourth Race.—"The Valuation Selling Stakes" Rs. 20 each, with 250 added. For all horses—Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 10 stone 7 lbs., 7 lbs. added or allowed for every Rs. 100 increase or decrease in value. The winner to be put up by auction immediately after the race, and any surplus over entered selling price to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the fund. If not sold the winner to pay Rs. 10 to the owner of the second horse. No penalties against [illegible] 1 mile.

		st. lbs.	
Col N[illegible]'s	[illegible] (Rs. [illegible])	[illegible]	1
Capt Fagillon's	[illegible] Recovery (Rs. [illegible])	8 [illegible]	2
Mr Courjon's	[illegible] Trumpeter (Rs. 1,000)	10 7	3
Mr Gore's	[illegible] Lurline (Rs. 400)	7 7	0

A canter for Kilmore, who won by several lengths in 1m. 52s. He was sold afterwards for Rs. 1,300 and purchased by his former master. Betting—Any odds on Kilmore; 4 to 1 against Recovery; long odds against the rest.

Fifth Race.—"The Visitor's Plate," of Rs. 250, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each. For all galloways. 14 hands to carry 9 stone 7 lbs. An allowance of 4 lbs. for every half inch under. 1 mile.

		st. lbs.	
Mr Germany's	gr aus m Miss Marian	9 7	1
Mr Collins's	b a h Zante	9 7	2
Mr Courjon's	ch a h Nugget	9 7	3
Messrs Frost & Pitt's	gr a h Old Court	9 7	0

A canter for Zante, who won by six lengths in the bad time of 2m. 6s. Betting—2 to 1 against Nugget; 2 to 1 against Old Court; 5 to 1 against Zante.

SHOCKING MURDER NEAR BHOSAWUL AND STRANGE ATTEMPT TO MAKE DEATH APPEAR TO BE DUE TO A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A correspondent furnishes some interesting particulars of a very brutal murder committed near Bhosawul on the 15th inst. The man, after being murdered, was left on the rails near Varungaum, the extreme limit of the Bombay Presidency, with a view to divert the suspicion that he had met with his death by foul means. The Nagpore train had passed over the body, which had been placed on the railway line in such a manner that the wheels of the carriages passed over a deep wound in the abdomen, and the body was in consequence nearly cut in two. All signs of the wound were thus obliterated, and the man's face was so far mutilated that recognition was next to impossible. On examining the position of the body, however, and from other circumstances, Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy, Police Inspector of the Bhosawul District, came to the conclusion that it was not a case of accidental death. He pushed on his enquiries in the matter against any very reasonable hope of success. But good luck waited on earnest perseverance, and at last the victim's mother was found and recognised the body to be that of her son. The Police Inspector learned from her that her daughter-in-law, a beautiful woman of her caste, was fair but frail. She was secured, but gave the police no information of any kind. Her paramour and three other persons were also arrested. The weapons, which had been used in murdering the man, a sword and a knife, and which had been borrowed of a Bheel residing in Jutgaum, were traced by Mr. Dhunjeesha. The four miscreants, seeing the evidence collected by the police told strongly against them, made a confession of their guilt. It thereupon appeared that Sydoo, one of the accused, had arranged with the deceased's wife to marry her after killing her husband, and that, with the assistance of the other three men, he committed the murder at 9 o'clock on the night of the 15th instant. The murdered man was decoyed into the fields that night by his wife, who asked him to accompany the murderers for the purpose of stealing *bajree* (millet). The innocent man, little suspecting that his death had been arranged, went with them into a field. A bottle of liquor was given to him to drink, and he drank a greater portion of the contents on the way. When he was noticed to be well intoxicated, Sydoo struck him a mortal wound in the abdomen, and he fell down bleeding to the ground. His throat was then cut with the knife, and his head was pelted with stones in order to mangle his features. Having in this manner committed the murder, the accused carried the body of their victim and placed it upon the rails as above stated. They were tried before a magistrate, and upon the evidence which Mr. Dhunjeesha had succeeded in gathering, and upon their own confession, the four murderers have been committed to stand their trial before the Sessions Judge of Dhoolia. The magistrate acquitted the murdered man's wife, as there was little or no evidence adduced of her participation in the murder.

BO[illegible]

The Vehar La[illegible] the h[illegible] Vehar Lake, [illegible] ending [illegible] was 37 feet [illegible] he cor[illegible] year it was 38 fe[illegible]

Fraud.—A fr[illegible] be[illegible] nature has been [illegible] Mr[illegible] to have been com[illegible] a nativ[illegible] case is in the ha[illegible] detect[illegible] from giving publ[illegible] parti[illegible]

Assault.—A [illegible] yesterday adjudg[illegible] at the Girgaum [illegible] and was fined [illegible] rigorous impris[illegible]

An Old O[illegible] was yesterday [illegible] by Mr. D[illegible] and a [illegible] jee, [illegible] prisonment.

[illegible] neighbour[illegible] [illegible]

A Pilfer[illegible] was yesterday [illegible] the Girgaum P[illegible] one Manual [illegible] currency notes [illegible] on the same morn[illegible] rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing Children of [illegible].—A [illegible] Lookmanjee A[illegible] complained to the police that on Monday last two of his children were enticed away from home, and ornaments of the value of Rs. [illegible] stolen from their persons. [illegible] the children, who is about four years of age, states [illegible] them to [illegible] to a goldsmith's shop, removed the ornaments, and left them in the street and told them to go home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Lavender.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Lavender, comedians, have arrived in Bombay, where they intend giving a series of performances. Mr. Lavender, who came from England, joined Mr. Lewis' troupe [illegible] Calcutta some years ago, and since then has travelled over the greater portion of Northern and Southern India. [illegible] poor supporter of dramatic talent probably [illegible] Mr. Lavender away from its theatre, as this is his first visit to it, but it is to be hoped that [illegible] forthcoming campaign, which begins on Saturday evening, neither he nor his fair partner will have reason to complain of Bombay's hospitality.

The Theft at Messrs. G. Nicol and Co's, Meadow Street, Fort.—Augustus Alphonso, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. G. Nicol and Co., was brought up on remand and charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, with stealing a pair of ladies' boots, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Messrs. G. Nicol and Co. The same prisoner was further charged yesterday by Mr. George Nicoll of the said firm, with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the sum of Rs. [illegible]8 belonging to the complainant. The magistrate, after taking the evidence of the complainant in respect to the second charge, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 29th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

A Case of Stabbing.—On Monday night last two men, named Suearam Ballajee and [illegible], employed at the Royal Artillery Hospital, Colaba, had a quarrel about some work they were ordered to do by the apothecary of the Hospital. [illegible] Suearam Ballajee went to his room and got a table knife and stabbed the other in the abdomen. The wound inflicted is said to be slight. However, the wounded man is under treatment in the Artillery Hospital, and the man who inflicted the wound is in custody of the police. Suearam Ballajee was charged [illegible] are the Senior Magistrate yesterday at [illegible] Police Court, and remanded to jail, the case being adjourned for hearing to the [illegible].

[illegible] a Dangerous Nuisance at Rat[illegible].—[illegible] was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible] goods [illegible] [illegible] posing of the [illegible] defendant [illegible] offence he had committed [illegible] a fine of Rs. 100, and, as a warning [illegible] the future, [illegible]

A Young P[illegible] Authoress.—[illegible], wife of Dr. [illegible] Nowrojee, has just published a neat little volume [illegible] Guzerati language, being a translation of [illegible] letters to his son. It is seldom that we have the pleasure of noticing works on light literature by Native ladies. With the exception of [illegible], who some time ago [illegible] a small book for the use of schools, on [illegible], we are not aware of any attempt at authorship or translations made by native females, and we are glad to welcome an essay on literary subjects by a young Parsee lady. [illegible] Khursedbanoo has evinced from her school-days a desire for writing essays on literary subjects, and gradually she was encouraged to contribute short articles to the [illegible], a Guzerati monthly magazine, intended, as its name indicates, for the amusement and instruction of native females. She was a distinguished pupil of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and after leaving the school, she kept up her studies at home during her leisure hours by the aid of [illegible] light literature, and by translating from English into Guzerati such selections of them as were found to be useful and instructive. In the preface to the book, the fair authoress tells us [illegible] Lord Chesterfield's letters. She says that she [illegible] study of the book, she [illegible] worthy of being rendered into her mother-tongue, both on account of the profound knowledge and advice contained in it and also on account of there being a much-felt want of books of this kind in the Guzerati language. The manuscript was revised by a friend of her father's, and she was assisted by her husband in translating some of the most difficult passages. The book is very neatly printed at the [illegible] Press, and is priced at a rupee a copy. The libraries of all young native ladies and gentlemen should be furnished with copies of this little volume, which reflects credit on authoress and publisher.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18° 53' 45" N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

	October—1874						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	In.	In.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	In.
Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]781
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75·8
Dew Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73·6
Relative Humidity of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·77
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=100)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·9
General Direction of Wind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	173
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4¼ feet above the ground	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st June and [illegible] inches [illegible] cents.

(*a*) NNE, NE, [illegible]
(*b*) SE, NE, [illegible]
(*c*) NNE, NE, [illegible]
(*d*) ESE, E, N[illegible]
(*e*) E, NE, W[illegible]
(*f*) NW, E, [illegible]
(*g*) NNW, E, [illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 27th October, [illegible].—Weather [illegible], wind west, thermometer at [illegible]
Calicut, 27th October, [illegible].—Weather fair, [illegible] thermometer 82, barometer 29[illegible]
Mangalore, 27th October, 12 [illegible].—Weather [illegible], south-west, thermometer maximum [illegible], wet-bulb 75, barometer 29 [illegible]
Tuticorin, 27th October, [illegible], thermometer 81; [illegible]
Vengorla, 27th [illegible] west, thermometer [illegible]

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ENCE.

HIS BY

SON.

[illegible]

...objections raised by the [illegible] against the conclusion of direct [illegible] Roumania, [illegible] has notified to [illegible] that it is her intention to negotiate [illegible] commercial convention with Roumania. Germany and Russia both concur in the views taken [illegible] of the subject.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Indian troop-ship Jumna left Portsmouth [illegible] for Bombay.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has demanded from France the extradition of the crew of a blockade-runner as being deserters. France has refused to hand them over on the grounds that they would be treated as political prisoners.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant were delivered in London to-day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market closed with a limited business.

Fair Dhollera [illegible]d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... [illegible]
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872...... 100.
Bar Silver .... 57 11/16.
Money is easier.

The amount £270,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Stephensons, Paramatta, Athol, Lombardy, and Moolton.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Pison.

THE BREAK ON THE MADRAS LINE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, 27TH OCTOBER.

There is a permanent interruption on the Madras Railway. The bridge near Vyneambuddy is reported to be washed away.

Communication has been stopped since Sunday night. Full particulars of the damage have not yet been ascertained.

BANGALORE, 27TH OCTOBER.

The Palar tanks on the left of the Railway burst on Sunday. The breaks are—the [illegible] body and Mailputty temporary bridges washed away; the Cooriattum stone bridge and five arches gone. The manager telegraphs—"If Mailputty bridge is repaired, through trains will run from to-morrow." On the Bombay line three bridges are gone—Chitr, Goondapuram, and another.

Mr. E. van Gelder, Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 12th current.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William [illegible] as Consul for Germany at Aden.

Colonel Alexander Bagot, Commandant of the 38th N.I., expired in camp near Deesa on the 20th instant, through eating some [illegible] food. Colonel Bagot was a keen sportsman.

It is certain that Mr. C. Girdlestone, the Resident at Khatmandoo, will officially accompany Sir Jung Bahadoor to Europe. The whole party will embark at Bombay in January, if not earlier.

The *Deccan Times*, a small paper published at Secunderabad, says that the unfortunate men who were wounded at Nawab Vikar-oon-Oomrah's fête are all progressing favourably towards recovery.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Herr Wilhelm [illegible], as Acting Consul for Germany at Bussorah, during the absence of Herr R. Ziegler.

There has been a strike recently amongst the sailors at Mauritius. The current rate of wage was £3 per month, while the charge at the Sailor's Home is twenty-six shillings a week, and Jack very naturally finds it impossible to pay that rate out of his present "screw." The wage demanded is £5 a month.

Surgeon-Major D. G. [illegible], Garrison Surgeon in Fort William, is under orders to join the Duffla Expedition, and Surgeon Carmichael, of the 37th Native Infantry, will act as Garrison Surgeon until the arrival of another officer. Assistant Apothecary George Wilson and seven hospital assistants have also been detailed for the expedition.

Now that Captain Bythesea is among us, the two parties into which our mercantile community seem to be split on the great Dock question might endeavour to press their respective views on the gallant officer. As "Naval Adviser" to the Government of India, the Captain's voice will be more than half the battle to the side for which it may be given, for it is next to certain that he will be requested by Lord Northbook's Government to formally report on the whole matter. Weary will be, for the Government of India has not yet betaken itself to the reconsideration of our great Dock question, and probably will not for some little time to come.

The 9th Royal Lancers, under the command of Colonel [illegible] Massy, marched from Sealkote on the 2[illegible] en route to Bombay and England. The regiment has been 11 years in India, and has been quartered at Sealkote for the last [illegible], which station, we are told, it leaves to the regret of all the inhabitants. Its destination at home is Colchester, where the 3rd Lancers, who embark for India in January next, are now stationed. The two regiments exchange horses and equipments, and the 9th are due at Sealkote early in March. Captain Carmichael of the 9th remains behind in charge of the horses of his regiment till the 9th arrive.

From the approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways, just to hand, it appears that the total amount collected on guaranteed lines from the 1st January to 5th September was Rs. 4,93,72,475, being an increase of Rs. [illegible],22,740 as compared with the same period of 1873, divided as follows:—East Indian Main line Rs. 31,76,083, ditto Jubbulpore Branch Rs. 5,00,970, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rs. 2,36,560, Great Indian Peninsula Rs. [illegible], Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 5,65,871; Eastern Bengal Rs. 4,29,958; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rs. 2,79,332. The Madras line exhibits a decrease of Rs. 7,98,571 and the South Indian Rs. 1,72,317. The total receipts on the State lines for the period under notice were Rs. [illegible], being Rs. 3,32,370 in excess of the preceding year.

[illegible] from Mauritius says that one of the most important subjects at present occupying the attention of planters in the island is the conveyance of coolies from Calcutta by the steamers of the British India Company. Though the passage of each coolie would cost more, the health of the coolies would be likely to suffer less on the voyage, which, in a steamer, would not occupy more than a fortnight. The coolies could also be shipped from Calcutta, so as to arrive at a healthy time of year, and it was thought that the steamers could always fill up with a paying return cargo. The large new vessels of the British India Company, such as the Ethiopia, Almora, Ava and others, are specially adapted for this traffic. They have fine roomy and lofty between-decks, and they have, moreover, large ventilators from the upper deck that could be kept open in almost any weather.

A Tasmanian paper relates a curious discovery made during the passage of the steamer Derwent between Melbourne and Launceston. One of the stokers in conveying some coal from the bunkers to the fires met with an unwieldy lump, and broke it up to make it more convenient for stowage. Mr. [illegible], chief engineer, was surprised to find that inside the mass of coal, and attached to one side where it split, was a portion of bark not very far on the road to decay. The fibre seemed to be refined by its some thousands of years confinement in that dark space, and more suited for paper material than when it became embedded there. A question for geologists arises as to what preserved this portion of vegetable matter from decay, and prevented it from becoming by mountainous pressure for unnumbered centuries, like the tree from which it was shed, a portion of the black diamond?

We publish, elsewhere, some correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal on the subject of the surplus grain stocks, which amounted on the 15th September to about 90,000 tons. Of this it was estimated about 23,000 tons would be consumed by the time the operations were entirely closed. Of the remainder, some 28,000 tons remain scattered in hundreds of petty granaries in the distressed districts, and about 39,000 tons remained in considerable quantities, at central depôts. The Government of India agree with the views of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that these stocks should be disposed of locally whenever His Honour may be satisfied that the winter crop is secure. Saturday's *Gazette of India* also announces for sale by auction at the opium sale-rooms, Calcutta, on the 16th November, 7th December, 29th December, and 18th January, in certain specified quantities, the reserve stock at Howrah, amounting to 435,000 maunds of Burmah, and 140,000 maunds of Madras rice.

By the British India steamer Bushire, which arrived on Monday from the Persian Gulf, we learn that everything is quiet now in the Gulf. There has been no further trouble at Bahrein. Our last advices mentioned that passengers from Bussorah were prohibited from landing at Bushire, which prohibition still remained in force. The Bushire left [illegible] Bushire on the 9th instant. H. M. S. Magpie was at Bahrein on the 12th, and H. M. S. Philomel arrived at Muscat on the 18th. The steamer Constance one of a new line of steamers belonging to South Shields, under contract with the Turkish Government for two years, for the conveyance of pilgrims between Bussorah and Jeddah arrived at the former port on the 5th instant with a cargo of coals. Trade, we are told, is very slack in the Gulf; and several large baggalows were at Bussorah unable to obtain cargoes for Bombay.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago Sir John Astley, one of the members for Lincolnshire, made a remarkable speech, which was distinguished as much for the homeliness of its style as the roughness of its sentiments, about "little rotten Ireland." The friends of Ireland raised a prodigious clamour about Sir John's utterances. The *Freeman*, a Irish paper, now states that the Chevalier O'Clery took up the cause of the Irish members, and on his behalf, Captain Lynam, of Killester Hall, demanded an apology for and retractation of the offensive expressions on the part of the hon. baronet. In reply, Sir John Astley has written the following letter to Captain Lynch:—

> "Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire, September 14.
>
> SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the [illegible] instant, and to state that I [illegible] make use of the expressions to which you refer, and at the request of your friend, the gallant member for Wexford, I beg to withdraw them.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
>
> J. D. ASTLEY."

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the running down of the dhingy Nag Panchmee by the s.s. Almora on the morning of the 1st instant, in the harbour, delivered judgment yesterday. The crew of the native boat asserted that, when the Almora ran it down, it was at anchor. Witnesses on the other side, however, affirmed that the boat was under sail, and was attempting to cross the steamer's bows when it was struck on the starboard quarter. The Court seem to have placed full reliance on the statements of the observers in the Almora, and in their judgment say they do not think that any of the officers on board the steamer can be in any way held responsible for the sinking of the dingy, and that in their opinion the Pilot Lowesby did all he could under the circumstances to prevent the accident. There seems to be nothing in the evidence to justify the conclusion that the crew of the steamer did not render as prompt assistance as was possible to the crew in the native boat.

The British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh, Captain Molloy, recently forwarded for experimental use in the Mayo Hospital a consignment of carbonate of soda, in the hope that if found suitable, the hospitals and dispensaries of the Punjab, at all events, might draw their supplies from Ladakh. The *phulli*, or soda, sent down was procured in the Nubra Valley, at a place situated some five days' march from Leh, and on chemical analysis by Dr. Stephen was found to contain almost pure carbonate of soda, mixed with small quantities of silica. The cost per maund in Ladakh of this *phulli* is Rs. 7-8 per maund of 80 lbs., and Captain Molloy hoped that it could be delivered at Lahore for about Rs. 13 or 14 per maund, and that therefore it could be supplied at cheaper rates from Ladakh, than it could be obtained from other sources. It has been found, however, that the Government supplies are obtained at less by Rs. 5 per maund, than the soda proposed to be supplied from Nubra would cost, and consequently that Captain Molloy's suggestion would effect no saving.

The *Friend of India* considers it a curious coincidence that two such personages as Sir Jung Bahadoor and Sir Salar Jung should, at one and the same time, have resolved to visit the Viceroy at Calcutta. Our contemporary is the victim of a delusion. Were such a coincidence to occur there would be nothing curious about it, as last season, in declining, on account of the famine, the visits of some of the native princes, the Viceroy gave to all, of the grade who might desire to present themselves a general invitation to Calcutta this season. Sir Salar Jung received that invitation in common with others, but, up to the present has not intimated to Government any intention of repairing to the capital, and, in all probability, entertains no such intention. The well-circulated and plausible statement that Sir Salar would present himself at the Viceregal Court soon after Sir Jung Bahadoor was, therefore, wholly without foundation. It probably had its origin in a mistake—that of some contemporary, or contemporary's correspondent, in writing Sir Salar Jung when he should have written Sir Jung Bahadoor! The occurrence of the word "Jung" in both names, or titles, appears to have [illegible] to the misapprehension.

The following are the remarks by the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the [illegible] October 1874:—The reaping of [illegible] and the sowings for the winter crops are being everywhere [illegible] on under very favourable conditions generally. In Bombay and in Mysore the crops have in some districts suffered to a certain extent from excessive rain, while, in the western half of the Central Provinces, rain is wanted for the winter sowings; still the prospects in these provinces are generally good. In Bengal the cyclone of the 15th and 16th instant, which traversed Midnapore and Burdwan, has, it is feared, destroyed a great deal of paddy in the low lands of the latter district, but in Midnapore it is believed the crops have not suffered much. In the districts of Bancoora, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye, Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore, the cyclone has done some damage, but the loss, as far as yet ascertained, will not be considerable in any of these districts, except, perhaps, Balasore. On the other hand, the heavy rain which accompanied the cyclone has greatly benefited the late rice in all. Prospects in Behar and other districts are unchanged.

Perhaps no building ever caused more bother about ventilation than the House of Commons. We had thought that the secret of ventilating it had at last been discovered, because comparatively little has been said about the subject for some time past, but only a few weeks ago, in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Bowyer called attention to its defective ventilation, and addressed a remonstrance on the subject to Mr. Raikes, the Chairman of Committees. He complained of great want of fresh air. At present, under Dr. Percy's arrangements, all the windows of the House are closed to entirely prevent the admission of fresh air. This, however, is supplied at the bottom of the House, after being cooled by passage over ice, the cost of the latter at the time referred to, being about 20*l*. per week. Formerly, during hot weather, the windows were opened, a method which Sir Charles greatly preferred, as he and other members, only 150 being present, suffered greatly from the closeness of the atmosphere. At the time the temperature of the external air was upwards of 80 deg. in the shade. Various opinions were expressed by other members, and it was explained that if the windows were opened the whole of the existing ventilation would be stopped. Eventually Mr. Raikes, being anxious for the comfort of every body, promised to look into the matter to see if any improvement could be effected. A home paper justly remarks that if after the expenditure of so many thousand pounds, and the employment of such eminent men as Reid, Goldsworthy, Gurney, Percy, and others, the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament is defective, it is no matter of surprise that other buildings should show equal if not greater defects. Take for example the Reading Room of the British Museum. Last winter its temperature was frequently from 30 deg. to 40 deg. greater than the external atmosphere, all windows and doors being closed. Hence a change from the close heated atmosphere into the cold air had a most prejudicial if not dangerous effect on the readers. In the summer the entrance doors to the Reading Room, and the doors in the gallery, are kept wide open. From the latter a downdraught of cold air falls on the heads of all sitting at the circumference of the room, producing catarrh, neuralgia, &c.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S PETITION ANENT WET DOCKS.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The Humble Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully Sheweth—That in July 1869, the Imperial Government, in concert with the Government of Bombay, purchased the foreshore property in this Harbour, belonging to the Elphinstone Land Company, for the sum of £1,869,159, and placed the same as a special charge upon the trade of the Port; and that the purchase was initiated and completed without any reference whatever having been made to the mercantile community.

That in consequence of this purchase, the Bombay Port Trust was established, and was debited with the cost of the entire property, a large portion of which, as will be shown presently, does not appertain to the trade, and with the cost of other properties transferred to the Trustees, as entered in Schedule G of the Port Trust Act; and that the net revenues of the Trust fall considerably short of the interest on the Government debt, whilst the Port has lost many advantages which it formerly enjoyed, imposts being now levied on wharves previously free, and all expenditure, on Imperial account, on large works for the improvement of the Port being discontinued.

That, of the land reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, about [illegible] acres, costing, at the lowest estimate, £500,000, were appropriated by the Imperial Government for Railway purposes, and no remission was allowed for this item, although the land so appropriated was strictly an Imperial charge. In the settlement under the Port Trust Act, the cost of an Imperial work was thus thrown upon the trade of the Port, notwithstanding the reiterated remonstrances of the Government of Bombay.

That, of the Elphinstone property so purchased, 487,146 square yards, known as the Land Estate, and forming more than one half of the whole property, situated inland next to the ground adjacent to the Basins, have, ever since the purchase aforesaid, been to a great extent lying waste and unproductive, and that, although this Land Estate does not belong to the trade of the Port, yet the trade has, as already mentioned, been burdened with the cost of it as a portion of the interest-bearing debt.

That in the letter of the Government of Bombay, No. 78 E.—201 M., dated 1st February 1869, to the Government of India, upon which the purchase of the Elphinstone property was authorized by the Government of India, with the assent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and throughout the subsequent correspondence relative to this purchase and the formation of the Port Trust, the acquisition of the Land Estate of the Elphinstone property was never regarded as calculated to further, even in the smallest degree, the interests or conveniences of the trade of the Port, nor was it treated in any other light than as a desirable land investment which the Government would be able to rid itself of with great advantage to the State. Para. 17 of the latter, dated 1st February 1869, above cited, runs thus:—"There can be no doubt whatever that the value of land will greatly increase, and that, retaining the Dock Estate, Government would, if the property were in their hands, be able by degrees to dispose of a sufficient area of the Land Estate to enable them to pay off the loan (1½ millions), if it were desirable to do so, and still to retain possession of the value of a property, the ultimate value of which it would be difficult to estimate." In Para. 8 of the letter of the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 93 A—188 A, Local, dated 30th May 1871, it is stated—"The land alone, of which there is available for sale hereafter about 450,000 square yards, exclusive of the Dock Estate, may be safely estimated at the moderate of Rs. 40 per square yard to be prospectively worth Rs. 1,80,00,000." "No steps have yet been taken to dispose of any of this property" . . . "but it cannot fail to command a high relative price as soon as there is capital available for investment of this character." The Government of India, in authorizing the purchase of the property, held similar views in regard to the value of the Land Estate and the object of its acquisition, it being referred to in their letter No. 3272, dated 5th September 1871, as property "available for sale." And in the letter of the Government of Bombay No. 179A—369, Local, dated 21st October 1871, to the Government of India, Paras. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 refer to the sale of land then in contemplation, though His Excellency in Council was of opinion that, "owing to recent commercial depression the present is not a very favourable opportunity for placing the land upon the market, but it is believed, that money will be readily forthcoming for advantageous investments, &c." It thus becomes clear that the Land Estate consisting of 487,146 square yards—more than half of the whole Elphinstone property—was purchased, not to supply any of the acknowledged wants of this Port, but with the sole avowed object of re-selling it at a higher price. The terms contained in the letter of the Government of India, No. 354 C., dated 15th June 1869, upon which the purchase of the Elphinstone property was authorized, were, it is true, accepted without comment by the Government of Bombay, and this fact has been steadily adhered to by the Government of India as justifying their refusal to entertain the repeated requests of the Government of Bombay for an equitable adjustment of the Elphinstone debt. Your Memorialists disclaim any intention of commenting on the course pursued by the Government of Bombay in accepting, without remark, the terms of a purchase laid down by the Government of India, and thrown upon the trade of the Port; but, while reminding your Excellency that the mercantile community of this city has ever been foremost in cordially supporting the just and equitable measures of the Imperial Government, and in readily contributing, without a murmur, at all times, and under all circumstances, its fair share of taxation, they very respectfully submit that on no principle of equity should the cost of the land for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station, which is strictly a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, or the cost of the Land Estate of the Elphinstone property, which does not belong to the trade of the Port, have been imposed as a burden upon that trade, particularly when it is remembered that the mercantile community never had a voice in the purchase.

That among the disadvantages [illegible] to this Port from the purchase of the Elphinstone property by Government of Bombay, in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of India in the purchase of it, accepting the guarantee that all future outlay incurred in constructing [illegible] in the Harbour should become a local charge on the trade of the Port. Previously the [illegible] Imperial Government undertook all such works at its own cost, intending that the trade should [illegible] in return for accommodation provided.

That, after the purchase aforesaid, the revenues derived by the Government from its property in the Harbour having been found insufficient to meet the interest on the Elphinstone debt, a vexatious and burdensome system of taxation was resorted to to make good the deficiency. A special Act, No. V. of 1870, was passed, by which fees were imposed on wharves previously free, on landing places on the open beach, and on fishing villages whose boatmen never enter the harbour. The Port Trustees, in their Administration report to 31st March 1874, point out that, of the items which form their revenue, more than three lacs are thus raised by imposing fees on Bundars and other landing-places formerly free, and by appropriating that portion of the Port Dues which used to form the free income of the port.

That on the establishment of the Port Trust in June 1873, Rs. [illegible],67,408 was debited to the Trust, being the cost of the property transferred to the Trustees, as entered in schedule G. of the Port Trust Act, of which Rs. 264,33,653 bears interest, and Rs. 59,33,755 does not. The interest-bearing debt includes the entire cost of the Elphinstone property, the greater portion of which, viz., the Land Estate, is, as above mentioned, almost wholly unproductive, and the non-interest-bearing debt includes the unfinished part of the Mody Bay Reclamation, eastward of the Frere Road, about 70 acres, costing 24½ lacs, which the Government of India transferred to the Trust, but which in its present incomplete state yields little or no revenue.

That notwithstanding the concessions made to the Trust by the Government of India, and the additional imposts levied under Act V. of 1870, the net receipts of the Trust, for the period ending 31st March 1874, show a deficit of Rs. 1,64,862, and the Trustees declare that they can see no way to the proper development of the properties purchased by Government and entrusted to their management, without a regular recurring annual deficit under the present arrangement. They have, therefore, asked the Government of India again to review the whole position, and to make such a disposition of the property vested in the Trust as will produce an equilibrium in its finances. In the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay relative to the establishment of the Port Trust, the Governor General in Council "desired to draw the line very clearly between what was due to the Government of India under the conditions which it laid down for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and what the Government of India would desire to enforce if it were proved that those conditions could not be complied with, otherwise than by placing objectionable burdens on the trade of Bombay." As it is now manifest that the burdens which have been imposed are not only objectionable but greater than the trade can bear, your Memorialists venture to hope that your Excellency in Council will, in the same liberal spirit, show further consideration for the interests of the trade of Bombay in such a revision of the Port Trust settlement as is desired by the Trustees, and which, your Memorialists submit, should not, alike in the interests of Government and of the Port, be delayed.

That the Government of India, in its Resolution, dated 5th June 1874, on the subject of the Port Trustees' Budget, considered that the Trust was only in temporary difficulties, and that, therefore, the proposal made by the Trustees that a portion of the interest-bearing debt should be transferred to non-interest-bearing debt, and also the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the State should resume a portion of the Elphinstone Estate, were not applicable. The Government of India suggested, instead of these proposals, that payment of the interests be deferred, and that such portion be debited to an interest suspense account to be reduced or discharged from receipts from sales of land, surplus dock receipts, or such other special receipts, as might be agreed upon. At a largely attended Meeting of the Members of this Chamber, the suggestion of the Government of India was considered, and it was unanimously resolved to protest, which your Memorialists now most respectfully beg to do, against surplus Dock Dues in whatever way they may arise, being applied to any other purpose than Dock or Harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dock Dues.

Wherefore your Memorialists most humbly pray that,

as the burdens imposed upon the trade of this Port in consequence of the acquisition by the State of the Elphinstone property, in which the mercantile community had no voice, are vexatious, objectionable, and excessive, and are unnecessary if, by an equitable adjustment of the Elphinstone debt, the trade is relieved of such charges as do not appertain to it, your Excellency in Council will be pleased to comply with the request of the Port Trustees, contained in their letter No. 77, dated 15th August 1874, to resume all the land not immediately required for Docks or Bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the Bunders that were so before the passing of Act V. of 1870:—Further, that your Excellency in Council will record their respectful protest against surplus Dock-Dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than Dock or Harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dock Dues.

In the name, and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(Signed) [illegible], Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

The Secretary to [illegible] has informed the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce that the memorial has been forwarded to the Government of India as requested.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE S.S. ALMORA AND PROW NAG PANCHMEE.

A Marine Court of Enquiry re-assembled yesterday afternoon at the Port Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and Captain Harrison, of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Parsee, as nautical assessor of the said Court, to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision which took place in the harbour on the 1st instant between the s.s. Almora while in charge of Mr. Lowsby, a 1st class pilot, and the prow Nag Panchmee, by which the latter vessel was sunk and lost, she being laden at the time with salt.

Mr. Lee-Warner, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government.

The Court read their decision, which ran as follows:—It appears from the evidence taken before us that the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Almora arrived off the port and was boarded by Mr. 1st class Pilot Lowsby on the night of the 30th September last. The vessel not being able to get into the harbour that night was anchored outside. The vessel got underweigh the next morning, the 1st inst., and proceeded up the harbour in charge of Mr. Pilot Lowsby, and at half-past 6 o'clock was amongst the shipping in the harbour a little higher up than the Dockyard. The pilot, Mr. Lowsby, states that he then saw a cargo boat on the steamer's port bow under sail, and that the boat which was on the port tack close hauled was steering to cross the steamer's bows. The wind was about east and was light. The tide had ebbed about four hours and was running fast. Several of the other witnesses state that the wind was north north-east.

Mr. Lowsby states that when the boat got a little on the steamer's starboard bow the boat hove aback. On seeing the boat's position, the steamer's engines were turned astern: she had been stopped previously. In turning astern the steamer's bow canted slightly to starboard, and before her way could be stopped she struck the cargo boat on the starboard quarter. The boat canted off at an angle from the steamer's course and got clear of the steamer. The steamer went ahead and was moored soon afterwards about a cable's length from where the salt or cargo boat had anchored after the collision. A boat was immediately sent from the steamer to see whether the cargo boat was in need of assistance, as she appeared to be settling down in the water. She finally sunk about half an hour after being struck. The crew got away in dhingees. When first seen from the steamer, the salt boat appears to have been distant about the length of a cable or a cable and a half or 200 or 300 yards from the steamer.

If the boat had proceeded on the course she was on when first seen, Mr. Lowsby believes she would have safely crossed the steamer's bows. Had the steamer kept on her course she would not have cleared the boat but would probably have struck her more on the bow and with more force.

The pilot's evidence is corroborated by the chief officer, Mr. Dowker, and other witnesses from the Almora, on board which vessel a sufficient look-out appears to have been kept by the chief officer, a serang, and a lascar, who were forward on the forecastle, and we do not think any of the officers on board that vessel can be in any way held responsible for the accident which resulted in the sinking of the boat.

In our opinion the pilot, Mr. Lowsby, did all he could do under the circumstances to prevent the accident. When the dangerous proximity of the salt boat to the steamer was discovered, there was no room for that vessel to be manœuvred in any other way than she was in.

The Almora is a long vessel of about 365 feet over all, and just at the time of the accident she was passing between two vessels each of which was only distant from her about 100 yards. We think the pilot, Mr. Lowsby, acted wisely in not attempting to alter the steamer's position more than he did do when he saw that an accident to the salt boat was unavoidable in consequence of the boat having so suddenly altered her course, so as to come up in the wind, shake her sail, and become unmanageable.

The owner and crew of the Nag Panchmee state that the boat was at anchor when they first saw the steamer coming. The owner of the Nag Panchmee also states that the boat left the [illegible] Bunder on the morning of the accident at 6 o'clock for the purpose of going alongside of a ship in the harbour, but finding that they could not get alongside the ship on account of the wind they came to an anchor and furled their sail at half-past 6 o'clock the same morning. We do not believe that the salt boat was at anchor when the accident occurred, and we think that the statements made before us by Mr. Pilot Lowsby and the witnesses from the Almora with regard to the boat's position from the time she was first seen up to the time of the accident, may be regarded as trustworthy.

For the reasons above stated we do not think that the pilot is in any way to blame for the collision between the steamer Almora and the cargo boat Nag Panchmee.

INDIAN NEWS.

FIRE AT SECUNDERABAD.—Last Tuesday, evening the cantonment of [illegible] was in a great state of commotion owing to two hay-stacks, a large and a small one, having taken fire. The men of the 5th Royal Artillery arrived shortly afterwards with their fire engine and succeeded in putting out the conflagration, but not without some difficulty, as water was scarce, there being only two barrels and a few tubs, which were placed on trucks and drawn by mules after being filled with water from a tank close by. It is not come to our knowledge how the fire originated; but it struck us as being very strange that in a place where thousands of rupees worth of hay is stored, there were no precautions taken to meet an emergency of this kind. The Commissariat officer, we are glad to observe, was on the spot almost immediately and directed the efforts of the men.—*Deccan Times.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT GRAIN IN THE RECENTLY DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General,—No. A, dated Darjeeling, 13th October 1874.

I am directed to solicit the orders of the Government of India in regard to the disposal of surplus Government grain in the districts that were recently distressed.

2. Owing to the goodness of the autumn crops, the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to close relief works and relief operations over the greater part of the distressed tracts by the 15th or 31st October. In some of the worst districts skeleton establishments will be maintained until the end of November. In the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts relief on a considerable scale may have to be given for some time longer. But the expenditure of Government grain during the latter part of October and during November will not be large, provided the season continues as favourable as it now promises.

3. On the 15th of September stock was taken of all the bags of Government grain then in store; and it was found that the total amounted to 24½ lakhs of maunds of grain, or about 90,000 tons. This quantity may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Estimated grain expenditure on relief operations from the 15th September and onwards, 5 to 7 lakhs of maunds, or about 23,000 tons.

(*b*.) Scattered about the distressed districts in small quantities and in many hundreds of petty granaries, 7 to 8 lakhs of maunds, or about 28,000 tons.

(*c*.) Collected in considerable quantities at central depôts, 10 to 11 lakhs of maunds, or about 39,000 tons.

4. In regard to the second or (*b*) sub-division of the grain stocks, the Lieutenant-Governor after consulting with the Commissioners of the several distressed divisions, decided that it should be costly and wasteful to transport all these scattered quantities into central depôts. And it seemed very desirable not to enter on a new set of transport operations. At the same time, if these inconsiderable quantities of grain were sold locally, such sales would benefit the people, a fair price would be obtained, and Government would not be put to any further charge. Accordingly His Honour directed that such small scattered quantities should be sold locally to the best advantage, as soon as the local officers were quite satisfied that no more Government grain would be required for relief purposes in the neighbourhood of these petty granaries.

5. In regard to the third or (*c*) category, in quantity about 39,000 tons collected in considerable quantities at large depôts, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the local officers not to dispose of it without the previous orders of Government, and the object of the present reference is to ascertain what these orders should be.

6. At one time it had been suggested that the surplus Government grain left at the end of the famine should be expended in paying labourers employed in completing relief roads and relief works under the additional Chief Engineer, Colonel Trevor (see the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of the 2nd July). But prices have already gone down considerably, and the chief autumn grains have come into the market at such prices that Government rice would have to be paid to labourers on ordinary roads at very low rates. Also the rates for such fragments would have to be made cheaper still after the winter crop had been harvested, whereas, owing to the extreme lowness of the stocks of the better sorts of rice, it seems probable that the Government stocks of rice, if now sold locally, would now realize all round from 1½ to 1¾ rupees per maund.

7. If these stocks are now sold, they will, the Lieutenant-Governor estimates, yield from 40 to 50 per cent. more than they would be worth for payment to labourers between the present time and March next. Moreover, all the grain so sold would probably stay and be consumed in the recently distressed tracts, and would cause a perceptible relief to the middle classes who do not ordinarily consume the coarse autumn grains.

It is not possible precisely to estimate what the Government stocks now under consideration would now fetch if sold locally, but the Lieutenant-Governor would hope that 11 lakhs of maunds, if sold between October and November, might perhaps fetch 18 lakhs of rupees (£180,000), whereas the same quantity used in payment for labourers between October and March would hardly be worth 12 lakhs (£120,000) of silver. Perhaps, under the circumstance of its being used for payment in kind it might fetch even less.

8. If the foregoing estimate should be approximately or relatively correct, then it is clearly better for the public treasury to sell the surplus grain in the famine districts as soon as Government is satisfied that such grain is not required for relief purposes, rather than to retain it for use in paying labourers. If the grain is to be sold, it certainly should be sold locally, so as to avoid all charges for transport and so as to supplement the food stocks in the very part of the country where they are lowest. Such sales would not restrain trade, for it has been confidently reported from all sides that no private importation of food into the recently distressed districts is going on. Indeed, there is every anticipation that, if the winter harvests turn out as well as they promise, the great rice districts will next spring export rice largely as they do in ordinary years. The addition of the Government surplus to the depleted food stocks will enable dealers to recur with less apprehension to their ordinary export trade.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore recommend that he be permitted to authorise local officers to sell locally to the best advantage the Government surplus stocks in large depots, as soon as they are satisfied that the safety of the people does not require their retention. His Honour fully bears in mind that advantage must not be taken of the authority to sell the reserve remaining in these districts until we are sure that there is no chance of its being wanted for its original purpose.

10. The Lieutenant Governor is not certain whether his opinion is required regarding the disposal of the Government reserve of grain in Calcutta. He would submit, however, that, if the sale of these stocks a month earlier or a month later does not greatly affect their selling price, then their disposal had better be postponed until it is certain that all danger to the ensuing winter crop is past. Stocks over the whole of Bengal are so much depleted that the people have little more than the crop in the ground to look to for their support during 1875. Accidents, such as widespread inundations or storms, might occur, and the Government might have again to temporarily supply food to the people in particular places. The Lieutenant Governor hopes that nothing of the kind may occur. But in view of such possibilities His Honour would advise the postponement of the sale of the reserve until such time as the winter crop is quite secure. If such postponement were to involve heavy loss to the Government then the aspect of the question might be altered. The Lieutenant Governor would prefer that the reserve were not sold until he is able from the telegraphic intelligence he receives from all parts of Bengal and Behar, to assure the Government of India that the winter rice crop of Behar and of Northern Bengal is practically secure.

From A. C. Lyall, Esq., for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department,—No. 2632, dated the 23rd October 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A, dated 13th instant, relative to the disposal of surplus Government grain in the districts which have until recently been suffering from dearth. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council approves the directions issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the disposal of the surplus stock which remains in petty granaries scattered thoughout these districts, the quantity of which is estimated at about 28,000 tons.

2. His Excellency in Council also agrees to the plan of disposing, by local sale in the famine districts, of the surplus Government grain which is expected to remain in the central depots as soon as the Government is satisfied that the grain is not required for relief purposes. The quantity of this surplus grain is estimated at about 39,000 tons, and the arrangement of the time at which, and the manner in which, the sales shall take place, are left to His Honour to determine.

3. In para. 10 of your letter you mention the question of the disposal of the Government reserve of grain in Calcutta. The enclosed copy of an advertisement, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of 17th October 1874, will show the steps that have been taken to dispose of the remainder of this reserve.

4. I am, however, to request that care may be taken to retain in the local granaries in the distressed districts a sufficient reserve of grain to meet any unexpected demand that may be caused before the winter crop is gathered in, by the damage or destruction of the crops upon which the people mainly rely for food, through such contingencies as those to which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor refers as being even now possible.

5. The views of the Government of India with regard to the manner in which relief operations should be carried on in the Hooghly and Burdwan Districts have already been communicated to the Government of Bengal in the letter No. 2567, dated 28th September 1874, and the same observations will apply to any relief which may be required in other districts to which supplies of grain have not hitherto been sent.

6. The Government of India, however, looking to present prices, and the prospects of the next harvest, do not anticipate that it will be necessary that any more rice should be supplied by the direct action of Government for the sustenance of labourers employed on relief works or for charitable relief in those districts.

Letter from A. P. Howell, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2567, dated 28th September 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5783 S-R, dated the 22nd instant, submitting a minute recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th idem, after visiting the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that hitherto the supply of food-grains in some parts of Hooghly and Burdwan has been reported as deficient, and that the Government has deemed it necessary to send a limited supply of rice to these localities. The condition of affairs is now beginning to change. The autumn crop is in many parts coming into the market, and although the prospects of the winter crop are not good in Hooghly and Burdwan, there is every hope of good crops in the neighbouring districts, from which supplies can be drawn. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any further despatch of Government rice to Hooghly and Burdwan will generally be unnecessary.

3. It has been part of the policy of Government to maintain in reserve a supply of rice over and above the estimates of actual requirements, and it has already been found necessary to draw on this reserve to a considerable extent. Moreover, His Excellency in Council has always been desirous to interfere as little as possible with trade, and His Honour is well aware that it is essential that as soon as the supplies locally available in the hands of traders are sufficient to meet local wants, the despatch of Government grain should cease. His Excellency in Council considers it a matter of minor importance that some surplus stock should be left upon the hands of Government: it was always contemplated that this would be the case.

For the future, therefore, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any supplies required by local officers or relief committees in Hooghly and Burdwan may be purchased locally. Should this course, however, be open to objection in any special case, I am to request that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be good enough to make a special report on the subject.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FRENCH MORALS AND FRENCH NOVELS.

(*Times*, September 28.)

When the late war of invasion was at its height and the French were in the depths of tribulation and despair, we had to listen to many confessions of sin and many professions of penitence and amendment. Patriotism and wounded vanity may have had something to say to the popular frame of mind. It may have been more soothing to the sufferers to accept their calamities as the direct chastening of Heaven than to acknowledge the immediate ministers of judgment in their near neighbours and detested enemies. Party passions, too, counted for much, and the amateurs of military glory and territorial aggrandisement, who had just been voting the fatal *plébiscite*, vied with each other in the emphatic abuse they heaped upon the morals of the fallen Empire. But whatever the mixed sources of the national feeling, it is certain that there was a passing impression of sincerity in it. If the people pressed round the confessional and carried candour to excess in the catalogue of vices and follies they charged themselves with, it was because for the moment their intentions of repenting were real. They were too moved to care greatly what might be said of them, and besides, when they had once reformed their manner of life, their future purity would gain in lustre by the contrast. Assuming to speak for the nation, as they always did, the penitent Parisians did their country people some injustice. There were very many quiet-going households in the provincial towns and the country districts whose members had looked on with wondering disapprobation at the *vie orageuse* that had been coming into fashion in the capital, and who led as peaceable and virtuous lives as ever their fathers had done before them. But for the Parisians themselves, and those who took after them, they had enough to plead guilty to in all conscience. Besides, there were material *pièces de conviction* in abundance to support the charges with which they overwhelmed themselves. Even setting aside the signs of criminal luxury that had flaunted everywhere in their dress and equipages and the Court [illegible], there was no mistaking the spirit of their stage and still less the tone of their fashionable novels. The best acting in Europe would never have balanced the budget at the classical Theatre Français. The Français and the respectable Odeon only kept their doors open thanks to the subsidies they drew from the State. The rush was to small houses like the Bouffes and the Palais Royal, that, to do them justice, made no hypocritical pretensions, and threw just so much of flimsy drapery over vice as might serve to stimulate the jaded sensuality of their patrons. Similar obligations were imposed on the authors of the pieces that became the rage from time to time, as they seized on some salient feature of contemporary society to satirize it. Such pieces were written with the easy good humour of men of the world who had a vast toleration at bottom for the vices they were bound to scourge, although they had less patience for its absurdities. It was to be observed that these plays were largely leavened with happy turns and suggestive allusions that would themselves have come under the censure of moralists of a sterner stamp; while situations were accepted as matters of course that scandalized strangers with no pretensions to puritanism. Still it might be said that appearances were saved on the stage, at theatres like the Gymnase Dramatique, by writers who had taken the leading place in their profession. They professed to take their stand on the side of virtue; nor was it their fault altogether if the line that divided virtue from vice was so doubtfully traced as to be scarcely distinguishable.

But if reflections of contemporary life on the stage did occasionally pretend to a moral purpose, there was no mistaking the intention of the novels that had been coming most into vogue. Whatever their shortcomings, literary or otherwise, one negative merit they could all lay claim to; no one could charge their authors with hypocrisy. Theirs was what we might call a literature of the *petites maisons*, only now it was sold everywhere in the shops and greedily read and discussed in the *salons*. We are assuredly not inclined to chime in with the radical censors who denounce the reign of the Empire as the time when French morality had ebbed to its lowest. Be the morals of the Second Empire what they might, they were pure for anything that showed on the surface compared to the shameless vice of the Regency and the days of Louis XV. and the Parc aux Cerfs. Common decency was never flagrantly shocked as in the reigns of the restored Bourbons of the elder branch, or even of the respectable King who was set up by M. Lafitte and the *bourgeoisie*. But then in the time of the Empire there was a reading public which was wanting in the earlier part of last century. For one person who read the romances of the younger Crebillon, hundreds were ransacking the libraries on the Imperial boulevards in search of something new and piquant; while the reading taste had been rapidly developing with the recent increase of wealth, thanks to the vicious provocations that novel-writers had taken to offering. Thus all the immorality there was was [illegible] under the Empire as it had never been at any previous time, and no doubt the lighter press was fast becoming a potent instrument for evil, exciting and extending the demand it set itself to supply. Rising men of a certain talent with diseased and depraved imaginations sought short cuts to profit and fame by giving their imaginations free rein. The temptation was strong even with those of better assured position, who liked to hear themselves spoken of, and found that living was getting daily dearer. Members of the Institute and men who aspired to it were guilty of deliberately perpetrated "indiscretions" which might have brought them within the reach of Lord Campbell's Act, had they flourished on our side of the Channel. For the worst of that relaxed atmosphere was that a clever writer might dare almost anything without incurring social disabilities or even provoking serious social disapprobation; and it is there that the reigning powers, which might have given a tone to society, are really to be held responsible. The man who had the luck to strike out the most eccentrically perverted ideas and handle them most freely and dexterously without being grossly offensive, found himself a lion before his book had run through those seven editions or so, which it generally reached in about as many days. He was the talk of the gossipping journals that invented anecdotes of his private hours. He was courted and pointed out in the only circles whose admiration he valued—the illiterate *bourgeoisie* of the Marais or the austere Faubourg St. Germain might know nothing of him or speak of him as they pleased. For the few who were squeamish, yet, at the same time, admired the man and his writings, there were passages that might be wrested into the semblance of censure on the vices he gloated over so lovingly. For in that universal tolerance and connivance, when the reading public became accomplices of the men who pandered to it, no hard and unmistakeable line could be traced anywhere to warn innocence off forbidden ground. All was confusion between virtue and vice, and names that stood deservedly high in the world of letters were no guarantees for the contents of a volume. Even the most experienced found they had much to learn, that books which at first sight seemed decorous almost to dulness had startling surprises in store for them, and were enlivened with *double-entendres*, intelligible only to the initiated, while if the precocious rising generation desired to nibble at the baleful fruit of the tree of knowledge they had only to choose at random among the volumes that were lying on the tables in their mothers' boudoirs.

The impulse fairly given and the perverted taste once popularized, it is astonishing how indefatigably and how cleverly men worked [illegible] ly say we have no intention of [illegible] should be included [illegible] to an increase of [illegible] in England [illegible] either their titles or the names of their authors, nor are we inclined to go into details as to their [illegible] method of treatment. It will suffice for our purpose in our article merely to indicate the general characteristics which constituted their charm. Writers like Feydeau had contented themselves with ringing the changes on an ordinary guilty passion, and considering the successive episodes in its *dénouement* from a profoundly immoral point of view. The writers who followed in the same direction set themselves to *explore* refinements of voluptuousness, so that even the most depraved might find something original in their pages, and to analyze the course of those morbid amours which would be apt to shock a commonplace *roué*. The romance reader had been drawn on step by step. For tastes that had been prematurely jaded by the habitual use of the more powerful and subtle stimulants, the only alternative for the comparatively honest criminal tragedy of the Gaboriau School were "studies" of the perversions of the passions, such as we have been hinting at. Then, of a sudden society was stopped short in the full swing of dissipation. Paris was shut against its pleasure-loving *habitués*, who found themselves repenting or regretting their past excesses in a natural reaction of despondency and prostration. When they had gone for consolation to their Books of Hours and the late leaders of the fashionable world had turned hysterically towards masses and pilgrimages, first among the sins they were eager to be absolved from came the lost literature that had amused their leisure. When they made their vows to the Lady of some miraculous Visitation, probably among the first pledges that must be given was one of reformation in that respect. This awakening to purer sentiments was very general, and prophets of a novel dispensation of morality were recruited in the most improbable quarters. It may have been the impressionable nature of a nervous genius, but the first [illegible] was one of amused surprise when of all men there appeared among those prophets Alexandre Dumas, the notorious author of the *Lady of the Camelias*. M. Dumas might have reformed with the rest, and there is no reason to doubt he was in earnest, but it was characteristic of the compounding of virtue and vice we have adverted to that he followed up his seasonable, however unexpected, homily with a work that appeared most thoroughly immoral, at all events in the appreciation of English critics.

The War was over. The best part of the indemnity was discharged. The occupied provinces were for the most part evacuated, and the French found time to breathe again. There were people who were curious to learn whether the penitence of the Parisians would be followed by the promised reformation, but those who knew Paris had little doubt about the matter, and considered that the inevitable relapse was only a question of time. In the year or so which followed the suppression of the Commune there was still something of a doubt, the literary market being in intense stagnation. As yet there was neither the money nor the inclination for amusement. As for books, the only volumes that came from the press were apologies by men responsible for the origin or conduct of the War, with bitter recriminations on burning questions. For the time being the popular novelists had disappeared, or had betaken themselves to writing from hand to mouth for the journals. Since then things in Paris have been gradually working back towards their former course, and society of a kind has been beginning to form again. It is true that those who set the fashion of extravagance are ruined or banished. There are fewer rich resident foreigners to be preyed upon by adventurers male and female, since the Tuileries are gone with their Receptions, and the Republic has replaced the hospitable Empire. Ladies have taken to attending the mass instead of the more costly play or opera, and there are gentlemen who go on pilgrimages to Lourdes instead of a gaming expedition to Baden. The shopkeepers feel the strain, and the better class of bourgeoisie must be more careful than they used to be, if they mean to lay by money. Yet, so far as appearances go the Boulevards are not very different from what they were. The hotels of individuals may be closed, but the cercles and restaurants are all open; and if there is a woeful change for the worse in the equipages in the Bois, the evening crush between the cafes and the kiosques is as great as ever. The fact is that Paris has betaken itself once more to its old amusements; if it could it would be just as gay [illegible] less and dissipated as ever. [illegible] it is made [illegible] circumstances [illegible] only the more intensely for the [illegible] they once indulged in, and which is now forbidden them. Among the most conspicuous evidences of the truth of what we say is the character of the latest novels that have obtained *the widest circulation*. For the fashionable novel writers have been beginning to turn out their wares again, as the carriage makers are once more building their six-spring carriages and as the dealers of the quarter of the Elysée are resuming their speculations in fancy horse flesh. The strong fiction that achieved any sort of popularity in the last season or two did not tend to reassure the confiding individuals who were looking for the social regeneration. The cleverest of these books, like *Monsieur et Madame Cardinal* for instance, smacked strongly of the worst faults of the period that had preceded the closing years of the Empire. But on the whole their distinguishing feature was dulness rather than indecency. It seemed as if the writers were oppressed by the consciousness of writing for a society still numbed by the shock of a great humiliation, and were in no mood for indulging themselves with the refinements of voluptuous composition.

We cannot say even so much as that for the newest novels which seem most in favour, and if they are fair specimens of those that are to follow, we may predict that the writers of the Provisional *régime* will make the *protégés* of the Empire appear respectable by contrast. We must be brief and vague for obvious reasons, and if we have declined to revive the names of books that have partly passed out of date and memory, we should have still more scruple in doing anything to advertise the specimens we single out for unqualified condemnation. Their predecessors were profoundly and [illegible] immoral, but next to a grossness that often trenches closely on obscenity, the predominating characteristic of those now in favour is their extraordinary hardness. The most offensive is written by a woman, who takes shelter behind a masculine pseudonym, and to borrow an expression the French are fond of, we should pronounce it the incarnation of heartless "cynicism." From the first page to the last there is hardly a gleam of cheerful light to relieve the dreary darkness of depraved natures. If you get a glimpse at anything that looks like a pleasant picture you may be very sure appearances are deceptive, or that semblances of love and domestic affection are to be ruthlessly sacrificed to the evil genius of the story. There are two women who invite our sympathy rather more than any of the rest, and who, indeed, are angels of purity, comparatively speaking. One of them is deliberately betraying an adoring husband, her accomplice being the gentleman who later plays the part of the moral parent, thinking, acting, and lecturing with the serene austerity of spotless virtue and a tranquil conscience. The other lady is likewise the idol of her husband, and seems to idolize him in return when we meet her first. Don Juan enters the Paradise as friend of the father of the family, and charms its mother, like the snake in the grass, by force of his diabolical powers of fascination. A loving wife is made to go down from bad to worse with most unnatural rapidity. Forgetting alike her husband and her child and her former virtue and happiness, she takes a positive pride in demoralizing herself that she may win upon her seducer through his depravity. Such being the best of the women it may be imagined what the worst are. We shall only say of them that they speak and are spoken of in terms befitting the brazen shamelessness of their lives, and that in morals and conversation the ladies of the *beau monde* are represented as on a par with the professional harpies who swallow young men with their fortunes. The hero is a monstrosity, utterly unlike anything in nature as we are glad to believe. With great good looks and a fatal faculty of being alternately terrible and fascinating, he has not a single taking quality but courage. From his earliest boy-hood he does not show one spark of kindly or generous feeling. As a lad he plays the Mephistophiles to his companions; grown older he trades on the affection of his parents till he breaks their hearts. As a man, he stimulates his flagging senses by unscrupulously indulging his evil passions at the cost of gratitude and the closest friendship. He goes from social success to success. He marries richly, speculates to immense advantage, founds an influential journal, makes prefects and even ambassadors, developes into a Minister and Senator of the Empire himself, flourishes, feared, honoured, and admitted, until he comes to his end in a dramatic *dénouement* worthy the whole spirit of a most repulsive book.

We have said he developed into an Imperial Minister, and it is to be observed that both these vicious books profess to be faithful pictures of the society they pretend to hold up to detestation. These eccentric moralists brand the system by showing up in detail and in the most engaging colours the crimes and the orgies with which they credit representative individuals. If there is an artistic fault more glaring than others, it is their extraordinary disregard of reticence and delicacy. Not only do they call a spade a spade with a frankness that went out of fashion with us at least a century ago, but they recklessly tear away the last of the veils which indecency itself seldom dares to strip off altogether. If what they show us were obviously photographed, there might be something to be said in their favour, and they possibly might be credited with a brutal honesty. But the ridiculous exaggeration they indulge in is conspicuous everywhere, and it is plain their purpose is to paint pictures that will sell. The Empire had its faults, and was easy enough in its choice of functionaries when it met with men who seemed likely to serve it. But it had too much self-regard to make Ministers and Senators of scoundrels like him whose portraiture we have outlined, when his recent exploits were infamous and notorious, and might have condemned him to the galleys time after time. Its social toleration was somewhat catholic, yet a woman who had been town talk and town property in Paris for years would scarcely have been considered so purified by marriage with a millionaire as to be welcomed in the best official company. There were stories and scandals enough told of the ladies who embarked in the whirl of dissipation and launched out in marvellous toilettes by means apparently altogether inadequate. But common sense ridicules the absurdity of the picture that represents them showing and selling themselves for bewitching dresses in a salon freely opened to the inspection of all the men of fashion in the town. Yet that is gravely pressed on our credulity in a book solemnly dedicated as a conscientious denunciation of the Empire to that eminent moralist, M. Dumas. The fact is, these novels are written as little with an eye to the truth as to any moral purpose. At best they are extravagant caricatures of a society whose follies and *fredaines* lent themselves only too easily to misrepresentation and sensuous writing of the sort. They simply pander to depraved appetites that come to them apparently with the keener zest after enforced abstention from their favourite style of literature. That they sell, and seemingly sell freely, shows how far French reformation is from being a reality. If the general feeling had remained as it was some years ago no writer courting popularity would have dared to fly so audaciously in its face.

[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible]HIS BY [illegible]

[illegible] identify [illegible]

[illegible] man.

[illegible] FRENCH [illegible]

LONDON, 27TH OCTOBER.

[illegible] the objections raised by the [illegible] against the continuance of direct [illegible] France, Austria has notified to [illegible] that it is her intention to negociate [a] commercial convention with Roumania. Germany and Russia both concur in the views taken [illegible] on the subject.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Indian troopship Jumna left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has demanded from France the extradition of the crew of a blockade-runner as being deserters. France has objected to hand them over on the grounds that they would be treated as political prisoners.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant were delivered in London to-day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market closed with a limited business.

Fair Dhollera, [illegible]d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92[illegible].

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ...... 100.

Bar Silver ...... 57 13/16.

Money is easier.

The sum of £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Stephensons, Paramatta, Athol, Lombardy, and Mooltan.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Vixen.

THE BREAK ON THE MADRAS LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 27TH OCTOBER.

THERE is a permanent interruption on the Madras Railway. The bridge near Wyneambuddy is reported to be washed away.

Communication has been stopped since Sunday night. Full particulars of the damage have not yet been ascertained.

BANGALORE, 27TH OCTOBER.

The Palar tanks on the left of the Railway burst on Sunday. The breaks are—the [illegible] Ambady and Mailoutty temporary bridges washed away; the Cooriatum stone bridge and two arches gone. The manager telegraphs—"If Mailpatty bridge is repaired, through trains will run from to-morrow." On the Bombay line three bridges are gone—Cheir, Goondapurum, and another.

MR. E. VAN CAISEM, Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 17th current.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William [illegible] as Consul for Germany at Aden.

COLONEL ALEXANDER BAGOT, Commandant of the 38th N.I., expired in camp near Deesa on the 20th instant, through eating some unwholesome food. Colonel Bagot was a keen sportsman.

It is certain that Mr. C. Girdlestone, the Resident at Khatmandoo, will officially accompany Sir Jung Bahadoor to Europe. The whole party will embark at Bombay in January, if not earlier.

THE *Deccan Times*, a small paper published at Secunderabad, says that the unfortunate men who were wounded at Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah's fête are all progressing favourably towards recovery.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Herr Wilhelm [illegible], as Acting Consul for Germany at [illegible], during the absence of Herr R. Ziegler.

THERE has been a strike recently amongst the sailors at Mauritius. The current rate of wage was £3 per month, while the charge at the Sailor's Home is twenty-six shillings a week, and Jack very naturally finds it impossible to pay that rate out of his present "screw." The wage demanded is £5 a month.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. O'G. BAIN, Garrison Surgeon at Fort William, is under orders to join the Duffla Expedition, and Surgeon Carmichael, of the 37th Native Infantry, will act as Garrison Surgeon until the arrival of another officer. Assistant Apothecary George Wilson and seven hospital assistants have also been detailed for the expedition.

NOW that Captain Bythesea is among us, the two parties into which our mercantile community seem to be split on the great Dock question might endeavour to press their respective views on the gallant officer. As "Naval Adviser" to the Government of India, the Captain's voice will be more than half the battle to the side for which it may be given, for it is next to certain that he will be requested by Lord Northbrook's Government to formally report on the whole matter. Whenever that will be, for the Government of India has not yet betaken itself to the reconsideration of our great Dock question, and probably will not for some little time to come.

THE 9th Bengal [illegible] Lancers, under the command of Colonel [illegible] Massy, marched from Sealkote on the [illegible], *en route* to Bombay and England. The regiment has been 11 years in India, and has been quartered at Sealkote for the last five, which station, we are told, it leaves to the regret of all the inhabitants. Its destination at home is Colchester, where the [illegible] Lancers, who embark for India in January next, are now stationed. The two regiments exchange horses and equipments, and the [illegible] are due at Sealkote early in March. Captain Carmichael of the 9th remains behind in charge of the horses of the regiment till the [illegible] arrive.

FROM the approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways, just to hand, it appears that the total amount collected on guaranteed lines from the 1st January to 5th September was Rs. [illegible], being an increase of Rs. [illegible],22,740 as compared with the same period of 1873, divided as follows:—East Indian Main line Rs. 81,75,[illegible], ditto Jubbulpore Branch Rs. 5,66,978, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rs. 12,36,[illegible]; Great Indian Peninsula Rs. [illegible]; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 5,55,871; Eastern Bengal Rs. 4,2[illegible],585; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rs. 2,7[illegible]. The Madras line exhibits a decrease of Rs. 7,98,571 and the South Indian Rs. 1,72,347. The total receipts on the State lines for the period under notice were Rs. [illegible], being Rs. 3,32,370 in excess of the preceding year.

[illegible] NEWS from Mauritius says that one of the most important subjects at present occupying the attention of planters in the island is the conveyance of coolies from Calcutta by the steamers of the British India Company. Though the passage of each coolie would cost more, the health of the coolies would be likely to suffer less on the voyage, which, in a steamer, would not occupy more than a fortnight. The coolies could also be shipped from Calcutta, so as to arrive at a healthy time of year, and it was thought that the steamers could always fill up with a paying return cargo. The large new vessels of the British India Company, such as the Ethiopia, Almora, Ava and others, are specially adapted for this traffic. They have fine roomy and lofty between-decks, and they have, moreover, large ventilators from the upper deck that could be kept open in almost any weather.

A TASMANIAN paper relates a curious discovery made during the passage of the steamer Derwent between Melbourne and Launceston. One of the stokers in conveying some coal from the bunkers to the fires met with an unwieldy lump, and broke it so as to make it more convenient for stowage. Mr. Kelly, chief engineer, was surprised to find that inside the mass of coal, and attached to one side where it split, was a portion of bark not very far on the road to decay. The fibre seemed to be refined by its some thousands of years confinement in that dark space, and more suited for paper material than when it became embedded there. A question for geologists arises as to what preserved this portion of vegetable matter from decay, and prevented it from becoming by mountainous pressure for unnumbered centuries, like the tree from which it was shed, a portion of the black diamond?

WE publish, elsewhere, some correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal on the subject of the surplus grain stocks, which amounted on the 15th September to about 90,000 tons. Of this it was estimated about 23,000 tons would be consumed by the time the operations were entirely closed. Of the remainder, some 28,000 tons remain scattered in hundreds of petty granaries in the distressed districts, and about 39,000 tons remained in considerable quantities, at central depôts. The Government of India agree with the views of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that these stocks should be disposed of locally whenever His Honour may be satisfied that the winter crop is secure. Saturday's *Gazette of India* also announces for sale by auction at the opium sale-rooms, Calcutta, on the 16th November, 7th December, 29th December, and 18th January, in certain specified quantities, the reserve stock at Howrah, amounting to 455,000 maunds of Burmah, and 140,000 maunds of Madras rice.

BY the British India steamer Bushire, which arrived on Monday from the Persian Gulf, we learn that everything is quiet now in the Gulf. There has been no further trouble at Bahrein. Our last advices mentioned that passengers from Bussorah were prohibited from landing at Bushire, which prohibition still remained in force. The Bushire left the Sir Hugh Rose at Bushire on the 9th instant. H. M. S. Magpie was at Bahrein on the 12th, and H. M. S. Philomel arrived at Muscat on the 18th. The steamer Constance one of a new line of steamers belonging to South Shields, under contract with the Turkish Government for two years, for the conveyance of pilgrims between Bussorah and Jeddah arrived at the former port on the 5th instant with a cargo of coals. Trade, we are told, is very slack in the Gulf; and several large buggalows were at Bussorah unable to obtain cargoes for Bombay.

IT will be remembered that some weeks ago Sir John Astley, one of the members for Lincolnshire, made a remarkable speech, which was distinguished as much for the homeliness of its style as the roughness of its sentiments, about "that rotten Ireland." The friends of Ireland raised a prodigious clamour about Sir John's utterances. The *Freeman*, an Irish paper, now states that the Chevalier O'Clery took up the cause of the Irish members, and on his behalf, Captain Lynch, of Killester Hall, demanded an apology for and retraction of the offensive expressions on the part of the hon. baronet. In reply, Sir John Astley has written the following letter to Captain Lynch:—

"Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire, September 14.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to state that I did make use of the expressions to which you refer, and at the request of your friend, the gallant member for Wexford, I hereby withdraw them.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. ASTLEY."

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the running down of the dingy Nag Panchmee by the s.s. Almora on the morning of the 1st instant, in the harbour, delivered judgment yesterday. The crew of the native boat asserted that, when the Almora ran it down, it was at anchor. Witnesses on the other side, however, affirmed that the boat was under sail, and was attempting to cross the steamer's bows when it was struck on the starboard quarter. The Court seem to have placed full reliance on the statements of the observers in the Almora, and in their judgment say they do not think that any of the officers on board the steamer can be in any way held responsible for the sinking of the dingy, and that in their opinion the Pilot Lowesby did all he could under the circumstances to prevent the accident. There seems to be nothing in the evidence to justify the conclusion that the crew of the steamer did not render as prompt assistance as was possible to the crew in the native boat.

THE British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh, Captain Molloy, recently forwarded for experimental use in the Mayo Hospital a consignment of carbonate of soda, in the hope that if found suitable, the hospitals and dispensaries of the Punjab, at all events, might draw their supplies from Ladakh. The *phulli*, or soda, sent down was procured in the Nubra Valley, at a place situated some five days' march from Leh, and on chemical analysis by Dr. Stephen was found to contain almost pure carbonate of soda, mixed with small quantities of silica. The cost per maund in Ladakh of this *phulli* is Rs. 7-8 per maund of 80 lbs.; and Captain Molloy hoped that it could be delivered at Lahore for about Rs. 13 or 14 per maund, and that therefore it could be supplied at cheaper rates from Ladakh, than it could be obtained from other sources. It has been found, however, that the Government supplies are obtained at less by Rs. 5 per maund, than the soda proposed to be supplied from Nubra would cost, and consequently that Captain Molloy's suggestion would effect no saving.

THE *Friend of India* considers it a curious coincidence that two such personages as Sir Jung Bahadoor and Sir Salar Jung should, at one and the same time, have resolved to visit the Viceroy at Calcutta. Our contemporary is the victim of a delusion. Were such a coincidence to occur there would be nothing curious about it, as last season, in declining, on account of the famine, the visits of some of the native princes, the Viceroy gave to all, of the grade who might desire to present themselves a general invitation to Calcutta this season. Sir Salar Jung received that invitation in common with others, but, up to the present has not intimated to Government any intention of repairing to the capital, and, in all probability, entertains no such intention. The well-circulated and plausible statement that Sir Salar would present himself at the Viceregal Court soon after Sir Jung Bahadoor was, therefore, wholly without foundation. It probably had its origin in a mistake—that of some contemporary, or contemporary's correspondent, in writing Sir Salar Jung when he should have written Sir Jung Bahadoor. The occurrence of the word "Jung" in both names or titles, appears to have led to the misapprehension.

THE following are the remarks by the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the [illegible] October 1874:—The reaping of [illegible] and the sowings for the [illegible] crops are being everywhere [illegible] on under very favourable conditions generally. In Bombay and in Mysore the crops have in some districts suffered to a certain extent from excessive rain. While, in the western half of the Central Provinces, rain is wanted for the winter sowings; still the prospects in those provinces are generally good. In Bengal the cyclone of the 15th and 16th instant, which traversed Midnapore and Burdwan, has, it is feared, destroyed a great deal of paddy in the low lands of the latter district, but in Midnapore it is believed the crops have not suffered much. In the districts of Bancoora, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye, Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore, the gale has done some damage, but the loss, as far as yet ascertained, will not be considerable in any of these districts, except, perhaps, Balasore. On the other hand, the heavy rain which accompanied the cyclone has greatly benefited the late rice in all. Prospects in Behar and other districts are unchanged.

PERHAPS no building ever caused more bother about ventilation than the House of Commons. We had thought that the secret of ventilating it had at last been discovered, because comparatively little has been said about the subject for some time past, but only a few weeks ago, in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Bowyer called attention to its defective ventilation, and addressed a remonstrance on the subject to Mr. Raikes, the Chairman of Committees. He complained of great want of fresh air. At present, under Dr. Percy's arrangements, all the windows of the House are closed to entirely prevent the admission of fresh air. This, however, is supplied at the bottom of the House, after being cooled by passage over ice, the cost of the latter at the time referred to, being about 20*l.* per week. Formerly, during hot weather, the windows were opened, a method which Sir Charles greatly preferred, as he and other members, only 150 being present, suffered greatly from the closeness of the atmosphere. At the time the temperature of the external air was upwards of 80 deg. in the shade. Various opinions were expressed by other members, and it was explained that if the windows were opened the whole of the existing ventilation would be stopped. Eventually Mr. Raikes, being anxious for the comfort of every body, promised to look into the matter to see if any improvement could be effected. A home paper justly remarks that if after the expenditure of so many thousand pounds, and the employment of such eminent men as Reid, Goldsworthy, Gurney, Percy, and others, the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament is defective, it is no matter of surprise that other buildings should show equal if not greater defects. Take for example the Reading Room of the British Museum. Last winter its temperature was frequently from 30 deg. to 40 deg. greater than the external atmosphere, all windows and doors being closed. Hence a change from the close heated atmosphere into the cold air had a most prejudicial if not dangerous effect on the readers. In the summer the entrance doors to the Reading Room, and the doors in the gallery, are kept wide open. From the latter a downdraught of cold air falls on the heads of all sitting at the circumference of the room, producing catarrh, neuralgia, &c.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S PETITION ANENT WET DOCKS.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The Humble Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully Sheweth—That in July 1869, the Imperial Government, in concert with the Government of Bombay, purchased the foreshore property in this Harbour, belonging to the Elphinstone Land Company, for the sum of £1,860,159, and placed the same, as a special charge upon the trade of the Port; and that the purchase was initiated and completed without any reference whatever having been made to the mercantile community.

That in consequence of this purchase, the Bombay Port Trust was established, and was debited with the cost of the entire property, a large portion of which, as will be shown presently, does not appertain to the trade, and with the cost of other properties transferred to the Trustees, as entered in Schedule G of the Port Trust Act; and that the net revenues of the Trust fall considerably short of the interest on the Government debt, whilst the Port has lost many advantages which it formerly enjoyed, imposts being now levied on wharves previously free, and all expenditure, on Imperial account, on large works for the improvement of the Port being discontinued.

That, of the land reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, about [illegible] acres, costing, at the lowest estimate, [illegible],500,000, were appropriated by the Imperial Government for Railway purposes, and no remission was allowed for this item, although the land so appropriated was strictly an Imperial charge. In the settlement under the Port Trust Act, the cost of an Imperial work was thus thrown upon the trade of the Port, notwithstanding the reiterated remonstrances of the Government of Bombay.

That, of the Elphinstone property so purchased, 487,146 square yards, known as the Land Estate, and forming more than one half of the whole property, situated inland next to the ground adjacent to the Basins, have, ever since the purchase aforesaid, been to a great extent lying waste and unproductive, and that, although this Land Estate does not belong to the trade of the Port, yet the trade has, as already mentioned, been burdened with the cost of it as a portion of the interest-bearing debt.

That in the letter of the Government of Bombay, No. 78 E—261 M., dated 1st February 1869, to the Government of India, upon which the purchase of the Elphinstone property was authorized by the Government of India, with the assent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and throughout the subsequent correspondence relative to this purchase and the formation of the Port Trust, the acquisition of the Land Estate of the Elphinstone property was never regarded as calculated to further, even in the smallest degree, the interests or convenience of the trade of the Port, nor was it treated in any other light than as a desirable land investment which the Government would be able to rid itself of with great advantage to the State. Para. 17 of the letter, dated 1st February 1869, above cited, runs thus:—"There can be no doubt whatever that the value of land will greatly increase, and that, retaining the Dock Estate, Government would, if the property were in their hands, be able by degrees to dispose of a sufficient area of the Land Estate to enable them to pay off the loan (1½ millions), if it were desirable to do so, and still to retain possession of the value of a property, the ultimate value of which it would be difficult to estimate." In Para. 8 of the letter of the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 93A A—188A, Local, dated 30th May 1871, it is stated—"The land alone, of which there is available for sale hereafter about 450,000 square yards, exclusive of the Dock Estate, may be safely estimated at the moderate of Rs. 40 per square yard to be prospectively worth Rs. 1,80,00,000." "No steps have yet been taken to dispose of any of this property"...."but it cannot fail to command a high relative price as soon as there is capital available for investment of this character." The Government of India, in authorizing the purchase of the property, held similar views in regard to the value of the Land Estate and the object of its acquisition, it being referred to in their letter No. 3372, dated 5th September 1871, as property "available for sale." And in the letter of the Government of Bombay No. 179A—369, Local, dated 21st October 1871, to the Government of India, Paras. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 refer to the sale of land then in contemplation, though His Excellency in Council was of opinion that, "owing to recent commercial depression the present is not a very favourable opportunity for placing the land upon the market, but it is believed, that money will be readily forthcoming for advantageous investments, &c." It thus becomes clear that the Land Estate consisting of 487,146 square yards—more than half of the whole Elphinstone property—was purchased, not to supply any of the acknowledged wants of this Port, but with the sole avowed object of re-selling it at a higher price. The terms contained in the letter of the Government of India, No. 354 C., dated 15th June 1869, upon which the purchase of the Elphinstone property was authorized, were, it is true, accepted without comment by the Government of Bombay, and this fact has been steadily adhered to by the Government of India as justifying their refusal to entertain the repeated requests of the Government of Bombay for an equitable adjustment of the Elphinstone debt. Your Memorialists disclaim any intention of commenting on the course pursued by the Government of Bombay in accepting, without remark, the terms of a purchase laid down by the Government of India, and thrown upon the trade of the Port; but, while reminding your Excellency that the mercantile community of this city has ever been foremost in cordially supporting the just and equitable measures of the Imperial Government, and in readily contributing, without a murmur, at all times, and under all circumstances, its fair share of taxation, they very respectfully submit that on no principle of equity should the cost of the land for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station, which is strictly a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, or the cost of the Land Estate of the Elphinstone property, which does not belong to the trade of the Port, have been imposed as a [illegible] burden upon that trade, particularly when it is remembered that the mercantile community never had a voice in the purchase.

Among the disadvantages which [illegible] this Port from the purchase of the Elphinstone property by the Government of Bombay, in [illegible] the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of India in the purchase of it, accepted [illegible] that [illegible] future outlay incurred in constructing [illegible] in the Harbour should become a local charge on the trade of the Port. Previously the [illegible] the Imperial Government undertook all such works at its own cost, intending that the trade should pay for the accommodation provided.

That, after the purchase aforesaid, the revenues yielded by the Government from its property in the harbour having been found insufficient to meet the interest of the Elphinstone debt, a vexatious and burdensome system of taxation was resorted to to make good the deficiency. A special Act, No. V. of 1870, was passed, by which taxes are imposed at wharves previously free, at landing places on the open beach, and at fishing villages whose boatmen never enter the harbour. The Port Trustees, in their Administration report to 31st March 1874, point out that, of the items which form their revenue, more than three lacs are thus raised by imposing fees on Bundars and other landing-places formerly free, and by appropriating that portion of the Port Dues which used to form the free income of the port.

That on the establishment of the Port Trust in June 1873, Rs. [illegible]7,408 was debited to the Trust, being the cost of the property transferred to the Trustees, as entered in schedule G. of the Port Trust Act, of which Rs. 264,33,653 bears interest, and Rs. 59,33,755 does not. The interest-bearing debt includes the entire cost of the Elphinstone property, the greater portion of which, viz., the Land Estate, is, as above mentioned, almost wholly unproductive, and the non-interest-bearing debt includes the unfinished part of the Mody Bay Reclamation, eastward of the Frere Road, about 70 acres, costing 24½ lacs, which the Government of India transferred to the Trust, but which in its present incomplete state yields little or no revenue.

That notwithstanding the concessions made to the Trust by the Government of India, and the additional imposts levied under Act V. of 1870, the net receipts of the Trust, for the period ending 31st March 1874, show a deficit of Rs. 1,64,862, and the Trustees declare that they can see no way to the proper development of the properties purchased by Government and entrusted to their management, without a regular recurring annual deficit under the present arrangement. They have, therefore, asked the Government of India again to review the whole position, and to make such a disposition of the property vested in the Trust as will produce an equilibrium in its finances. In the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay relative to the establishment of the Port Trust, the Governor General in Council "desired to draw the line very clearly between what was due to the Government of India under the conditions which it laid down for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and what the Government of India would desire to enforce if it were proved that those conditions could not be complied with, otherwise than by placing objectionable burdens on the trade of Bombay." As it is now manifest that the burdens which have been imposed are not only objectionable but greater than the trade can bear, your Memorialists venture to hope that your Excellency in Council will, in the same liberal spirit, show further consideration for the interests of the trade of Bombay in such a revision of the Port Trust settlement as is desired by the Trustees, and which, your Memorialists submit, should not, alike in the interests of Government and of the Port, be delayed.

That the Government of India, in its Resolution, dated 5th June 1874, on the subject of the Port Trustees' Budget, considered that the Trust was only in temporary difficulties, and that, therefore, the proposal made by the Trustees that a portion of the interest-bearing debt should be transferred to non-interest-bearing debt, and also the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the State should resume a portion of the Elphinstone Estate, were not applicable. The Government of India suggested, instead of these proposals, that payment of the interests be deferred, and that such portion be debited to an interest suspense account to be reduced or discharged from receipts from sales of land, surplus dock receipts, or such other special receipts, as might be agreed upon. At a largely attended Meeting of the Members of this Chamber, the suggestion of the Government of India was considered, and it was unanimously resolved to protest, which your Memorialists now most respectfully beg to do, against surplus Dock Dues in whatever way they may arise, being applied to any other purpose than Dock or Harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dock Dues.

Wherefore your Memorialists most humbly pray that, as the burdens imposed upon the trade of this Port in consequence of the acquisition by the State of the Elphinstone property, in which the mercantile community had no voice, are vexatious, objectionable, and excessive, and are unnecessary if, by an equitable adjustment of the Elphinstone debt, the trade is relieved of such charges as do not appertain to it, your Excellency in Council will be pleased to comply with the request of the Port Trustees, contained in their letter No. 77, dated 15th August 1874, to resume all the land not immediately required for Docks or Bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the Bunders that were so before the passing of Act V. of 1870:—Further, that your Excellency in Council will record their respectful protest against surplus Dock-Dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than Dock or Harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dock Dues.

In the name, and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

(Sigd.) [illegible], Chairman.
" [illegible], Secretary.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

The Secretary to Government has informed the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce that the memorial has been forwarded to the Government of India as requested.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE S.S. ALMORA AND PROW NAG PANCHMEE.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY re-assembled yesterday afternoon at the Port Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and Captain Harrison, of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Parsee, as nautical assessor of the said Court, to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision which took place in the harbour on the 1st instant between the s.s. Almora while in charge of Mr. Lowsby, a 1st class pilot, and the prow Nag Panchmee, by which the latter vessel was sunk and lost, she being laden at the time with salt.

Mr. Lee-Warner, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government.

The Court read their decision, which ran as follows:—It appears from the evidence taken before us that the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Almora arrived off the port and was boarded by Mr. 1st class Pilot Lowsby on the night of the 30th September last. The vessel not being able to get into the harbour that night was anchored outside. The vessel got underweigh the next morning, the 1st inst., and proceeded up the harbour in charge of Mr. Pilot Lowsby, and at half-past 6 o'clock was amongst the shipping in the harbour a little higher up than the Dockyard. The pilot, Mr. Lowsby, states that he then saw a cargo boat on the steamer's port bow under sail, and that the boat which was on the port tack close hauled was steering to cross the steamer's bows. The wind was about east and was light. The tide had ebbed about four hours and was running fast. Several of the other witnesses state that the wind was north north-east.

Mr. Lowsby states that when the boat got a little on the steamer's starboard bow the boat hove aback. On seeing the boat's position, the steamer's engines were turned astern: she had been stopped previously. In turning astern the steamer's bow canted slightly to starboard, and before her way could be stopped she struck the cargo boat on the starboard quarter. The boat canted off at an angle from the steamer's course and got clear of the steamer. The steamer went ahead and was moored soon afterwards about a cable's length from where the salt or cargo boat had anchored after the collision. A boat was immediately sent from the steamer to see whether the cargo boat was in need of assistance, as she appeared to be settling down in the water. She finally sunk about half an hour after being struck. The crew got away in dhingees. When first seen from the steamer, the salt boat appears to have been distant about the length of a cable or a cable and a half or 200 or 300 yards from the steamer.

If the boat had proceeded on the course she was on when first seen, Mr. Lowsby believes she would have safely crossed the steamer's bows. Had the steamer kept on her course she would not have cleared the boat but would probably have struck her more on the bow and with more force.

The pilot's evidence is corroborated by the chief officer, Mr. Dowker, and other witnesses from the Almora, on board which vessel a sufficient look-out appears to have been kept by the chief officer, a serang, and a lascar, who were forward on the forecastle, and we do not think any of the officers on board that vessel can be in any way held responsible for the accident which resulted in the sinking of the boat.

In our opinion the pilot, Mr. Lowsby, did all he could do under the circumstances to prevent the accident. When the dangerous proximity of the salt boat to the steamer was discovered, there was no room for that vessel to be manœuvred in any other way than she was in.

The Almora is a long vessel of about 365 feet over all, and just at the time of the accident she was passing between two vessels each of which was only distant from her about 100 yards. We think the pilot, Mr. Lowsby, acted wisely in not attempting to alter the steamer's position more than he did do when he saw that an accident to the salt boat was unavoidable in consequence of the boat having so suddenly altered her course, so as to come up in the wind, shake her sail, and become unmanageable.

The owner and crew of the Nag Panchmee state that the boat was at anchor when they first saw the steamer coming. The owner of the Nag Panchmee also states that the boat left the Boree Bunder on the morning of the accident at 6 o'clock for the purpose of going alongside of a ship in the harbour, but finding that they could not get alongside the ship on account of the wind they came to an anchor and furled their sail at half-past 6 o'clock the same morning. We do not believe that the salt boat was at anchor when the accident occurred, and we think that the statements made before us by Mr. Pilot Lowsby and the witnesses from the Almora with regard to the boat's position from the time she was first seen up to the time of the accident, may be regarded as trustworthy.

For the reasons above stated we do not think that the pilot is in any way to blame for the collision between the steamer Almora and the cargo boat Nag Panchmee.

INDIAN NEWS.

FIRE AT SECUNDERABAD.—Last Tuesday evening the [illegible] was in a great state of commotion owing to two hay-stacks, a large and a small one, having taken fire. The men of the [illegible] Royal Artillery arrived shortly afterwards with their fire engine and succeeded in putting out the conflagration, but not without some difficulty, as water was scarce, there being only two barrels and a few tubs, which were placed on trucks and drawn by mules after being filled with water from a tank close by. It has not come to our knowledge how the fire originated; but it struck us as being very strange that in a place where thousands of rupees worth of hay is stored, there were no precautions taken to meet an emergency of this kind. The Commissariat officer, we are glad to observe, was on the spot almost immediately and directed the efforts of the men.—*Deccan Times.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT GRAIN IN THE RECENTLY DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General,—No. A, dated Darjeeling, 13th October 1874.

I am directed to solicit the orders of the Government of India in regard to the disposal of surplus Government grain in the districts that were recently distressed.

2. Owing to the goodness of the autumn crops, the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to close relief works and relief operations over the greater part of the distressed tracts by the 15th or 31st October. In some of the worst districts skeleton establishments will be maintained until the end of November. In the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts relief on a considerable scale may have to be given for some time longer. But the expenditure of Government grain during the latter part of October and during November will not be large, provided the season continues as favourable as it now promises.

3. On the 15th of September stock was taken of all the bags of Government grain then in store; and it was found that the total amounted to 24½ lakhs of maunds of grain, or about 90,000 tons. This quantity may be classified as follows:—

(*a.*) Estimated grain expenditure on relief operations from the 15th September and onwards, 6 to 7 lakhs of maunds, or about 23,000 tons.

(*b.*) Scattered about the distressed districts in small quantities and in many hundreds of petty granaries, 7 to 8 lakhs of maunds, or about 28,000 tons.

(*c.*) Collected in considerable quantities at central depôts, 10 to 11 lakhs of maunds, or about 39,000 tons.

4. In regard to the second or (*b*) sub-division of the grain stocks, the Lieutenant-Governor after consulting with the Commissioners of the several distressed divisions, decided that it should be costly and wasteful to transport all these scattered quantities into central depôts. And it seemed very desirable not to enter on a new set of transport operations. At the same time, if these inconsiderable quantities of grain were sold locally, such sales would benefit the people, a fair price would be obtained, and Government would not be put to any further charge. Accordingly His Honour directed that such small scattered quantities should be sold locally to the best advantage, as soon as the local officers were quite satisfied that no more Government grain would be required for relief purposes in the neighbourhood of these petty granaries.

5. In regard to the third or (*c*) category, in quantity about 39,000 tons collected in considerable quantities at large depôts, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the local officers not to dispose of it without the previous orders of Government, and the object of the present reference is to ascertain what these orders should be.

6. At one time it had been suggested that the surplus Government grain left at the end of the famine should be expended in paying labourers employed in completing relief roads and relief works under the advice of [illegible] Chief Engineer, Colonel Trevor (see the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of the 2nd July). But prices have already gone down considerably, and the chief autumn grains have come into the market at such prices that Government rice would have to be paid to labourers on ordinary roads at very low rates. Also the rates for such fragments would have to be made cheaper still after the winter crop had been harvested, whereas, owing to the extreme lowness of the stocks of the better sorts of rice, it seems probable that the Government stocks of rice, if now sold locally, would now realize all round from 1[illegible] to 1[illegible] rupees per maund.

7. If these stocks are now sold, they will, the Lieutenant-Governor estimates, yield from 40 to 50 per cent. more than they would be worth for payment to labourers between the present time and March next. Moreover, all the grain so sold would probably stay and be consumed in the recently distressed tracts, and would cause a perceptible relief to the middle classes who do not ordinarily consume the coarse autumn grains.

[illegible] It is not possible precisely to calculate what the Government stocks under consideration would now fetch if sold locally, but the Lieutenant-Governor would hope that 11 lakhs of maunds, if sold between October and November, might perhaps fetch 18 lakhs of rupees (£180,000), whereas the same quantity used in payment for labourers between October and March would hardly be worth 12 lakhs (£120,000) of silver. Perhaps, under the circumstance of its being used for payment in kind, it might fetch even less.

8. If the foregoing estimate should be approximately or relatively correct, then it is clearly better for the public treasury to sell the surplus grain in the famine districts as soon as Government is satisfied that such grain is not required for relief purposes, rather than to retain it for use in paying labourers. If the grain is to be sold, it certainly should be sold locally, so as to avoid all charges for transport and so as to supplement the food stocks in the very part of the country where they are lowest. Such sales would not restrain trade, for it has been confidently reported from all sides that no private importation of food into the recently distressed districts is going on. Indeed, there is every anticipation that, if the winter harvests turn out as well as they promise, the great rice districts will next spring export rice largely as they do in ordinary years. The addition of the Government surplus to the depleted food stocks will enable dealers to recur with less apprehension to their ordinary export trade.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore recommend that he be permitted to authorise local officers to sell locally to the best advantage the Government surplus stocks in large depots, as soon as they are satisfied that the safety of the people does not require their retention. His Honour fully bears in mind that advantage must not be taken of the authority to sell the reserve remaining in these districts until we are sure that there is no chance of its being wanted for its original purpose.

10. The Lieutenant Governor is not certain whether his opinion is required regarding the disposal of the Government reserve of grain in Calcutta. He would submit, however, that, if the sale of these stocks a month earlier or a month later does not greatly affect their selling price, then their disposal had better be postponed until it is certain that all danger to the ensuing winter crop is past. Stocks over the whole of Bengal are so much depleted that the people have little more than the crop in the ground to look to for their support during 1875. Accidents, such as widespread inundations or storms, might occur, and the Government might have again to temporarily supply food to the people in particular places. The Lieutenant Governor hopes that nothing of the kind may occur. But in view of such possibilities His Honour would advise the postponement of the sale of the reserve until such time as the winter crop is quite secure. If such postponement were to involve heavy loss to the Government then the aspect of the question might be altered. The Lieutenant Governor would prefer that the reserve were not sold until he is able from the telegraphic intelligence he receives from all parts of Bengal and Behar, to assure the Government of India that the winter rice crop of Behar and of Northern Bengal is practically secure."

From A. C. Lyall, Esq., for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department,—No. 2632, dated the 23rd October 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A, dated 13th instant, relative to the disposal of surplus Government grain in the districts which have until recently been suffering from dearth. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council approves the directions issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the disposal of the surplus stock which remains in petty granaries scattered thoughout these districts, the quantity of which is estimated at about 28,000 tons.

2. His Excellency in Council also agrees to the plan of disposing, by local sale in the famine districts, of the surplus Government grain which is expected to remain in the central depots as soon as the Government is satisfied that the grain is not required for relief purposes. The quantity of this surplus grain is estimated at about 39,000 tons, and the arrangement of the time at which, and the manner in which, the sales shall take place, are left to His Honour to determine.

3. In para. 10 of your letter you mention the question of the disposal of the Government reserve of grain in Calcutta. The enclosed copy of an advertisement, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of 17th October 1874, will show the steps that have been taken to dispose of the remainder of this reserve.

4. I am, however, to request that care may be taken to retain in the local granaries in the distressed districts a sufficient reserve of grain to meet any unexpected demand that may be caused before the winter crop is gathered in, by the damage or destruction of the crops upon which the people mainly rely for food, through such contingencies as those to which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor refers as being even now possible.

5. The views of the Government of India with regard to the manner in which relief operations should be carried on in the Hooghly and Burdwan Districts have already been communicated to the Government of Bengal in the letter No. 2567, dated 28th September 1874, and the same observations will apply to any relief which may be required in other districts to which supplies of grain have not hitherto been sent.

6. The Government of India, however, looking to present prices, and the prospects of the next harvest, do not anticipate that it will be necessary that any more rice shall be supplied by the direct action of Government for the sustenance of labourers employed on relief works or for charitable relief in those districts.

Letter from A. P. Howell, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No. [illegible]007, dated 28th September 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5783 S.R., dated the 22nd instant, submitting a minute recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th idem, after visiting the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that hitherto the supply of food-grains in some parts of Hooghly and Burdwan has been reported as deficient, and that the Government has deemed it necessary to send a limited supply of rice to those localities. The condition of affairs is now beginning to change. The autumn crop is in many parts coming into the market, and although the prospects of the winter crop are not good in Hooghly and Burdwan, there is every hope of good crops in the neighbouring districts, from which supplies can be drawn. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any further despatch of Government rice to Hooghly and Burdwan will generally be unnecessary.

3. It has been part of the policy of Government to maintain in reserve a supply of rice over and above the estimates of actual requirements, and it has already been found necessary to draw on this reserve to a considerable extent. Moreover, His Excellency in Council has always been desirous to interfere as little as possible with trade, and His Honour is well aware that it is essential that as soon as the supplies locally available in the hands of traders are sufficient to meet local wants, the despatch of Government grain should cease. His Excellency in Council considers it a matter of minor importance that some surplus stock should be left upon the hands of Government; it was always contemplated that this would be the case.

For the future, therefore, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any supplies required by local officers or relief committees in Hooghly and Burdwan may be purchased locally. Should this course, however, be open to objection in any special case, I am to request that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be good enough to make a special report on the subject.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FRENCH MORALS AND FRENCH NOVELS.

(*Times*, September 28.)

WHEN the late war of invasion was at its height and the French were in the depths of tribulation and despair, we had to listen to many confessions of sin and many professions of penitence and amendment. Patriotism and wounded vanity may have had something to say to the popular frame of mind. It may have been more soothing to the sufferers to accept their calamities as the direct chastening of Heaven than to acknowledge the immediate ministers of judgment in their near neighbours and detested enemies. Party passions, too, counted for much, and the amateurs of military glory and territorial aggrandisement, who had just been voting the fatal *plébiscite*, vied with each other in the emphatic abuse they heaped upon the morals of the fallen Empire. But whatever the mixed sources of the national feeling, it is certain that there was a passing impression of sincerity in it. If the people pressed round the confessional and carried candour to excess in the catalogue of vices and follies they charged themselves with, it was because for the moment their intentions of repenting were real. They were too moved to care greatly what might be said of them, and besides, when they had once reformed their manner of life, their future purity would gain in lustre by the contrast. Assuming to speak for the nation, as they always did, the penitent Parisians did their country people some injustice. There were very many quiet-going households in the provincial towns and the country districts whose members had looked on with wondering disapprobation at the *vie orageuse* that had been coming into fashion in the capital, and who led as peaceable and virtuous lives as ever their fathers had done before them. But for the Parisians themselves, and those who took after them, they had enough to plead guilty to in all conscience. Besides, there were material *pièces de conviction* in abundance to support the charges with which they overwhelmed themselves. Even setting aside the signs of criminal luxury they had flaunted everywhere in their dress and equipages and the Court [illegible], there was no mistaking the spirit of their stage and still less the tone of their fashionable novels. The best acting in Europe would never have balanced the budget at the classical Théatre Français. The Français and the respectable Odeon only kept their doors open thanks to the subsidies they drew from the State. The rush was to small houses like the Bouffes and the Palais Royal, that, to do them justice, made no hypocritical pretensions, and threw just as much of flimsy drapery over vice as might serve to stimulate the jaded sensuality of their patrons. Similar obligations were imposed on the authors of the pieces that became the rage from time to time, as they seized on some salient feature of contemporary society to satirize it. Such pieces were written with the easy good humour of men of the world who had a vast toleration at bottom for the vices they were bound to scourge, although they had less patience for its absurdities. It was to be observed that these plays were largely leavened with happy hints and suggestive allusions that would themselves have come under the censure of moralists of a sterner stamp; while situations were accepted as matters of course that scandalized strangers with no pretensions to puritanism. Still it might be said that appearances were saved on the stage, at theatres like the Gymnase Dramatique, by writers who had taken the leading place in their profession. They professed to take their stand on the side of virtue; nor was it their fault altogether if the line that divided virtue from vice was so doubtfully traced as to be scarcely distinguishable.

But if reflections of contemporary life on the stage did occasionally pretend to a moral purpose, there was no mistaking the intention of the novels that had been coming most into vogue. Whatever their shortcomings, literary or otherwise, one negative merit they could all lay claim to; no one could charge their authors with hypocrisy. Theirs was what we might call a literature of the *petites maisons*, only now it was sold everywhere in the shops and greedily read and discussed in the *salons*. We are assuredly not inclined to chime in with the radical censors who denounce the reign of the Empire as the time when French morality had ebbed to its lowest. Be the morals of the Second Empire what they might, they were pure for anything that showed on the surface compared to the shameless vice of the Regency and the days of Louis XV. and the Parc aux Cerfs. Common decency was never flagrantly shocked as in the reigns of the restored Bourbons of the elder branch, or even of the respectable King who was set up by M. Lafitte and the *bourgeoisie*. But then in the time of the Empire there was a reading public which was wanting in the earlier part of last century. For one person who read the romances of the younger Crebillon, hundreds were ransacking the libraries on the Imperial boulevards in search of something new and piquant; while the reading taste had been rapidly developing with the recent increase of wealth, thanks to the vicious provocations that novel-writers had taken to offering. Thus all the immorality there was was *affichée* under the Empire as it had never been at any previous time, and no doubt the lighter press was fast becoming a potent instrument for evil, exciting and extending the demand it set itself to supply. Rising men of a certain talent with diseased and depraved imaginations sought short cuts to profit and fame by giving their imaginations free rein. The temptation was strong even with those of better assured position, who liked to hear themselves spoken of, and found that living was getting daily dearer. Members of the Institute and men who aspired to it were guilty of deliberately perpetrated "indiscretions" which might have brought them within the reach of Lord Campbell's Act, had they flourished on our side of the Channel. For the worst of that relaxed atmosphere was that a clever writer might dare almost anything without incurring social disabilities or even provoking serious social disapprobation; and it is there that the reigning powers, which might have given a tone to society, are really to be held responsible. The man who had the luck to strike out the most eccentrically perverted ideas and handle them most freely and dexterously without being grossly offensive, found himself a lion before his book had run through those seven editions or so, which it generally reached in about as many days. He was the talk of the gossipping journals that invented anecdotes of his private hours. He was courted and pointed out in the only circles whose admiration he valued—the illiterate *bourgeoisie* of the Marais or the austere Fauburg St. Germain might know nothing of him or speak of him as they pleased. For the few who were squeamish, yet, at the same time, admired the man and his writings, there were passages that might be wrested into the semblance of censure on the vices he gloated over so lovingly. For in that universal toleration and connivance, when the reading public became accomplices of the men who pandered to it, no hard-and unmistakeable line could be traced anywhere to warn innocence off forbidden ground. All was confusion between virtue and vice, and names that stood deservedly high in the world of letters were no guarantees for the contents of a volume. Even the most experienced found they had much to learn, that books which at first sight seemed decorous almost to dulness had startling surprises in store for them, and were enlivened with *double-entendres*, intelligible only to the initiated, while if the precocious rising generation desired to nibble at the baleful fruit of the tree of knowledge they had only to choose at random among the volumes that were lying on the tables in their mothers' boudoirs.

The impulse fairly given and the perverted taste once popularized, it is astonishing how indefatigably and how cleverly men worked [illegible] ly say we have no [illegible] should be inclined [illegible] to an increase of [illegible], either their titles or the names of their [illegible] are we inclined to go into details as to their method of treatment. It will suffice for our purpose of our article merely to indicate the general characteristics which constituted their charm. Writers like Feydeau had contented themselves with ringing the changes on an ordinary guilty passion, and considering the successive episodes in its *dénouement* from a profoundly moral point of view. The writers who followed in the same direction set themselves to exploit refinements of voluptuousness, so that even the most depraved might find something original in their pages, and to analyse the course of those morbid amours which would be apt to shock a commonplace *roué*. The romance reader had been drawn on step by step. For a taste that had been prematurely jaded by the habitual use of the most powerful and subtle stimulants, the only alternative for the comparatively honest criminal tragedy of the Gaborian School were "studies" of the perversions of the passions, such as we have been hinting at. Then, at a sudden, society was stopped short in the full swing of dissipation. Paris was shut against its pleasure-loving *habitués*, who found themselves repenting or regretting their past excesses in a dismal reaction of despondency and prostration. When they had [illegible] for contrition, to their Books of Hours and the late leaders of the fashionable world had turned hysterically towards masses and pilgrimages, first among the sins they were eager to be absolved from came the loose literature that had amused their leisure. When they made their vows to the Lady of some miraculous Visitation, probably among the first pledges that must be given was one of reformation in that respect. This awakening to purer sentiments was very general, and prophets of a novel dispensation of morality were recruited in the most probable quarters. It may have been the [illegible] able nature of a nervous genius, but the first feeling was one of amused surprise when of all men there appeared among those prophets Alexandre Dumas, the notorious author of the *Lady of the Camellias*. M. Dumas might have reformed with the rest, and there is no reason to doubt he was in earnest, but it was characteristic of the compounding of virtue and vice we have adverted to that he followed up his seasonable, however unexpected, homily with a work that appeared most thoroughly immoral, at all events in the appreciation of English critics.

The War was over. The best part of the indemnity was discharged. The occupied provinces were for the most part evacuated, and the French found time to breathe again. There were people who were curious to learn whether the penitence of the Parisians would be followed by the promised reformation, but those who knew Paris had little doubt about the matter, and considered that the inevitable relapse was only a question of time. In the year or so which followed the suppression of the Commune there was still something of a doubt, the literary market being in intense stagnation. As yet there was neither the money nor the inclination for amusement. As for books, the only volumes that came from the press were apologies by men responsible for the origin or conduct of the War, with bitter recriminations on burning questions. For the time being the popular novelists had disappeared, or had betaken themselves to writing from hand to mouth for the journals. Since then things in Paris have been gradually working back towards their former course, and society of a kind has been beginning to form again. It is true that those who set the fashion of extravagance are ruined or banished. There are fewer rich resident foreigners to be preyed upon by adventurers male and female, since the Tuileries are gone with their Receptions, and the Republic has replaced the hospitable Empire. Ladies have taken to attending the mass instead of the more costly play or opera, and there are gentlemen who go on pilgrimages to Lourdes instead of a gaming expedition to Baden. The shopkeepers feel the strain, and the better class of bourgeoisie must be more careful than they used to be, if they mean to lay by money. Yet, so far as appearances go the Boulevards are not very different from what they were. The hotels of individuals may be closed, but the cercles and restaurants are all open, and if there is a woeful change for the worse in the equipages in the Bois, the evening crush between the cafés and the kiosques is as great as ever. The fact is that Paris has betaken itself once more to its old amusements; if it could, it would be just as gay, as thoughtless and dissipated as ever. If [illegible] it is made under [illegible] straitened circumstances [illegible] only the more intensely for the [illegible] they once indulged in, and which is now forbidden them. Among the most conspicuous evidences of the truth of what we say is the character of the latest novels that have obtained the widest circulation. For the fashionable novel writers have been beginning to turn out their wares again, as the carriage makers are once more building their six-spring carriages and as the dealers of the quarter of the Elysée are resuming their speculations in fancy horse flesh. The strong fiction that achieved any sort of popularity in the last season or two did not tend to reassure the confiding individuals who were looking for the social regeneration. The cleverest of these books, like *Monsieur et Madame Cardinal* for instance, smacked strongly of the worst faults of the period that had preceded the closing years of the Empire. But on the whole their distinguishing feature was dulness rather than indecency. It seemed as if the writers were oppressed by the consciousness of writing for a society still numbed by the shock of a great humiliation, and were in no mood for indulging themselves with the refinements of voluptuous composition.

We cannot say even so much as that for the newest novels which seem most in favour, and if they are fair specimens of those that are to follow, we may predict that the writers of the Provisional *régime* will make the *protegés* of the Empire appear respectable by contrast. We must be brief and vague for obvious reasons, and if we have declined to revive the names of books that have partly passed out of date and memory, we should have still more scruple in doing anything to advertise the specimens we single out for unqualified condemnation. Their predecessors were profoundly and [illegible] immoral, but next to a grossness that often trenches closely on obscenity, the predominating characteristic of those now in favour is their extraordinary hardness. The most offensive is written by a woman, who takes shelter behind a masculine pseudonym, and to borrow an expression the French are fond of, we should pronounce it the incarnation of heartless "cynicism." From the first page to the last there is hardly a gleam of cheerful light to relieve the dreary darkness of depraved natures. If you get a glimpse at anything that looks like a pleasant picture you may be very sure appearances are deceptive, or that semblances of love and domestic affection are to be ruthlessly sacrificed to the evil genius of the story. There are two women who invite our sympathy rather more than any of the rest, and who, indeed, are angels of purity, comparatively speaking. One of them is deliberately betraying an adoring husband, her accomplice being the gentleman who later plays the part of the moral parent, thinking, acting, and lecturing with the serene austerity of spotless virtue and a tranquil conscience. The other lady is likewise the idol of her husband, and seems to idolize him in return when we meet her first. Don Juan enters the Paradise as friend of the father of the family, and charms its mother, like the snake in the grass, by force of his diabolical powers of fascination. A loving wife is made to go down from bad to worse with most unnatural rapidity. Forgetting alike her husband and her child and her former virtue and happiness, she takes a positive pride in demoralizing herself that she may win upon her seducer through his depravity. Such being the best of the women it may be imagined what the worst are. We shall only say of them that they speak and are spoken of in terms befitting the brazen shamelessness of their lives, and that in morals and conversation the ladies of the *beau monde* are represented as on a par with the professional harpies who swallow young men with their fortunes. The hero is a monstrosity, utterly unlike anything in nature as we are glad to believe. With great good looks and a fatal faculty of being alternately terrible and fascinating, he has not a single taking quality but courage. From his earliest boy-hood he does not show one spark of kindly or generous feeling. As a lad he plays the Mephistophiles to his companions; grown older he trades on the affection of his parents till he breaks their hearts. As a man, he stimulates his flagging senses by unscrupulously indulging his evil passions at the cost of gratitude and the closest friendship. He goes from social success to success. He marries richly, speculates to immense advantage, founds an influential journal, makes prefects and even ambassadors, develops into a Minister and Senator of the Empire himself, flourishes, feared, honoured, and admired, until he comes to his end in a dramatic *dénouement* worthy the whole spirit of a most repulsive book.

We have said he developed into an Imperial Minister, and it is to be observed that both these vicious books profess to be faithful pictures of the society they pretend to hold up to detestation. These eccentric moralists brand the system by showing up in detail and in the most engaging colours the crimes and the orgies with which they credit representative individuals. If there is an artistic fault more glaring than others, it is their extraordinary disregard of reticence and delicacy. Not only do they call a spade a spade with a frankness that went out of fashion with us at least a century ago, but they recklessly tear away the last of the veils which indecency itself seldom dares to strip off altogether. If what they show us were obviously photographed, there might be something to be said in their favour, and they possibly might be credited with a brutal honesty. But the ridiculous exaggeration they indulge in is conspicuous everywhere, and it is plain their purpose is to paint pictures that will sell. The Empire had its faults, and was easy enough in its choice of functionaries when it met with men who seemed likely to serve it. But it had too much self-regard to make Ministers and Senators of scoundrels like him whose portraiture we have outlined, when his recent exploits were infamous and notorious, and might have condemned him to the galleys time after time. Its social toleration was somewhat catholic, yet a woman who had been town talk and town property in Paris for years would scarcely have been considered so purified by marriage with a millionaire as to be welcomed in the best official company. There were stories and scandals enough told of the ladies who embarked in the whirl of dissipation and launched out in marvellous toilettes by means apparently altogether inadequate. But common sense ridicules the absurdity of the picture that represents them showing and selling themselves for bewitching dresses in a salon freely opened to the inspection of all the men of fashion in the town. Yet that is gravely pressed on our credulity in a book solemnly dedicated as a conscientious denunciation of the Empire to that eminent moralist, M. Dumas. The fact is, these novels are written as little with an eye to the truth as to any moral purpose. At best they are extravagant caricatures of a society whose follies and *frédaines* lent themselves only too easily to misrepresentation and sensuous writing of the sort. They simply pander to depraved appetites that come to them apparently with the keener zest after enforced abstention from their favourite style of literature. That they sell, and seemingly sell freely, shows how far French reformation is from being a reality. If the general feeling had remained as it was some years ago no writer courting popularity would have dared to fly so audaciously in its face.

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SIMLA AND ITS CELEBRITIES.

(*Blackwood's Magazine.*)

According to some people, and especially according to the brave-proprietors of Calcutta, [illegible] its attractions with natural disfavour, Simla is a very sinful place indeed; and the residence there, during summer, of the Viceroy and his members of Council, ought to be discouraged by a paternal Secretary of State for India. The "Capua of India" is one of the terms which are applied to it; we hear sometimes of "the revels upon Olympus;" and one of the papers seemed to imagine that to describe any official as "a malingerer at Simla" was sufficient to blast his future life. Even the roses and the rhododendrons, the strawberries and the peaches, of that "Circean retreat," come in for their share of moral condemnation, as contributing to the undeserved happiness of a thoughtless and voluptuous community. For this view there is some show of justification. Simla has no open law courts to speak of, no shipping, or mercantile business, or any of the thousand incidents which furnish so much matter to the newspapers of a great city. The large amount of important governmental business which is transacted there is seldom immediately made known, and is usually first communicated to the public in other places; hence there is little for the newspaper correspondents to write about except the gaieties of the place—[illegible] and picnics, the croquet and badminton parties, the [illegible] and rumoured engagements [illegible] an importance which they don't actually possess, and [illegible] an appearance as if the residents of Simla had nothing to do but to enjoy themselves and "chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

But, in reality, the dissipation of Simla is not to be compared with the dissipation of a London season; [illegible] doings of any English provincial town or large watering-place in its season were as elaborately chronicled and looked up to and magnified, maliciously or otherwise, as those of the Indian Capua are, the record would be of a much more scandalous and more imposing kind. Indeed, unless society is to be put down altogether, or conducted on Quaker principles, it is difficult to say how the Anglo-Indians, when they go to the hills, could conduct themselves much otherwise than as they do; and probably more in Simla than anywhere else, there exists the feeling that life would be intolerable were it not for its amusements. After a hard day's office work, or after a picnic which involved a dozen miles' slow ride and a descent on foot for a thousand feet or so into a hot valley like that of Mushobra, it is not by any means pleasant to don full dress, to put waterproofs over that, and to go on horseback, or be carried in an uncomfortable *jhampan* for three or four miles, and in a raging storm of wind, thunder, and rain, out to a *burra khana*, or big dinner, which is succeeded in the same or in some other house by a large evening party. Combinations such as this turn social enjoyment into a stern duty; and as society expects that every woman shall do her duty, the ladies of Simla endure their amusements with the courage and spirit of Englishwomen who, for the sake of their sons and brothers and husbands, even more than their own sakes, are not going to be left behind in sacrificing [illegible]. But no one who knows what European society is will accuse Simla, of the present and preceding Viceroyships at least, of being a abode of dissipation or of light morality. Wherever youth and beauty meet, there will, no doubt, be a certain amount of flirtation, even though the youth may be rather shaky from long years of hard work in the hot plains of India, or from that intangible malady which a friend styles as "too much east," and though the beauty be often pallid and *passée*; but anything beyond that hardly exists at Simla at all, and has the scantiest opportunity for developing itself. Overworked secretaries to Government, and elderly members of Council, are not given either to indulge in levity of conduct or to wink at it in others; the same may be said of their ladies; and the young officers and civilians who go up to Simla for their leave are usually farseeing young men who have an eye to good appointments, and, whatever their real character may be, are not likely to spoil their chances of success by attracting attention to themselves as very gay Lotharios. Moreover, at Simla, as almost everywhere in India, people live under glass cases; everything they do is known to their native servants and to the native community, who readily communicate their knowledge of such matters to Europeans. Before the Mutiny, and perhaps for some time after it, matters were somewhat different. From whatever cause the natives, though they saw the doings of the English in India, were as if they saw not, and, as a rule, communicated their knowledge on the subject only to each other. Now, they not only see, but speak freely enough; and no immorality can be carried on in an Indian station without its being known all over the station, except, perhaps, in cases where the offenders are exceedingly popular with the natives, or are in very high powerful positions, or the party sinned against is very much disliked.

Some sneers have been indulged in of late, even in Parliament, at the alleged industry of members of the Supreme Council and other officials to be found at Simla, as if a certain amount of hospitality and of mingling in society were incompatible with leading a laborious life. But if we accept the soldiers and regimental officers, it will be found that most of the English in India, be they civilians, staff officers, educationalists, surgeons, merchants, missionaries, or editors, are compelled to live very laborious days whether they may scorn delights or not. A late Indian Governor, accustomed to Parliamentary and Ministerial life in England, used to declare that he had never been required to work so hard in London as he was in his comparatively unimportant Presidency town. "Every one is overworked in India," was remarked to me by an Oudh Director of Public Instruction, who was himself a notable instance of the assertion; and I have often had occasion to notice how much overtasked Indian officials of the higher grades are, and that in a country where the mind works a good deal more reluctantly and slowly than in Europe, and where there is very little pleasure in activity of any kind for its own sake. It is absurd to suppose that the immense task of Indian government can be accomplished by the handful of Englishmen there, without the greatest strain upon their individual energies. Not only have they to do all the ordinary work of a European Government—they have also themselves to fill the greater number of judicial, revenue, and educational appointments, to construct public works, to direct the police, to accomplish great part of the work of governing which, in this country, is performed by hundreds of thousands of county gentlemen and city magnates, and, over and above all that, it is expected that they shall save the Indian people from the consequences of famine, and be able to show every year that they have elevated that people in the scale of humanity. The supervision of all this arduous labour—the performance of a certain share of its details—the sitting in judgment on numerous appeal cases of the most various and complicated kind—the management of our relationships with great native States both within and without the Indian peninsula—the settlement of important questions of the most difficult kind—and by far the greater share of the immense responsibility of governing an alien empire of nearly two hundred millions of people,—all this and much more, falls upon the Supreme Government, whether it be located at Calcutta or at Simla; and to compel it to remain nearly all the year in the unhealthy delta of the Ganges, would be to burden it with a good deal more than the straw which breaks the camel's back.

It is obvious at Simla that the Supreme Government has selected for its summer residence about the best place to be found among the outer Himaliya. The duties of the Government of India will not allow that Government to bury itself in the interior of the great mountains, where much more healthy spots are to be found, or to select any place of residence far distant from railway communication. As it is, the Viceroy, with his staff, and all the members of Council, and the secretaries to Government, could be at Ambala, on the great railway-line, in about twelve hours after leaving Simla, or even less on a push; and fifty hours by rail would take them to Calcutta, or sixty hours to Bombay. They are in close proximity to the Punjab, and have the railway from Ambala to Lahore and Multan, with steamers from the latter place down the Indus to its mouth or to Kotri, from whence there is a short line of railway to the port of Kurrachee. Delhi, Agra, and all the great cities of the north-west are within easy reach. They are in much closer proximity to any cities and districts likely to be dangerous than they would be at Calcutta, and are also much nearer to the places which give rise to difficult questions of policy. In old times it was different; but now, with the rail and telegraph going over the land, it is of little importance in which of a hundred places the Indian Government may be situated; but it is of great importance that its members should not be unnecessarily exposed to the depressing and destroying influence of the Indian hot season and rains. It only remains to remove the headquarters of Government from Calcutta to some more central position, such as Agra or Allahabad; and I fancy only financial considerations stand in the way of that being done, for it would involve the erection of a number of new Government buildings.

Society everywhere in India labours under very great disadvantages, and varies very much according to the character of its overcharging leaders. Sir Emerson Tennant has observed that it is "unhappily the tendency of small sections of society to decompose when separated from the great vital mass, as pools stagnate and putrefy when cut off from the invigorating flow of the sea;" and he adds that the process is variable, so that a colonial society which is repulsive to-day may be attractive to-morrow, or a contrary change may take place with one or two departures or new arrivals. The same holds good in India; and though Indian society can boast of some superiority to colonial (a superiority which is amusingly asserted on board mail-steamers), it has very great defects of its own, and in certain circumstances degenerates into the intolerable. One tendency of life in India is to create an immense amount of conceit, and to make men assume airs of superiority, not because of any superiority of mind or character, or on account of great services rendered to the State, but simply because long residence in the country, or in some particular district of it, has given them high appointments, or the advantages as regards local knowledge. Then, though military society has many good points, "discipline must be observed;" and it was in perfect good faith, and expressing his own opinion as well as that which he believed to be generally entertained, that an old Indian remarked to me, "We don't think much of any one's opinions here until he is a lieutenant-colonel at least." Of course in all countries opinions are often measured by the position of the spokesman, but in Europe that is not so much the case as in India, and in our happier climes it is easy to shun the society of snobs, whether social or intellectual, without becoming a social pariah. This social tendency is not corrected, but developed rather than otherwise, by a close bureaucracy such as the Indian Civil Service—and there is no other element in the community sufficiently strong to correct it; while it is in part justified by the extraordinary effect India has in rapidly producing intense conceit and insufferable presumption among Europeans of a low order of mind and character, whatever classes of the community they may belong to. Nothing struck me more in that country than the contrast between its elevating and even ennobling effects on those Europeans whose minds were above a certain level, and its exactly contrary effects on almost all those who were below that level. What, then, Indian society has specially to struggle against are two apparently opposite tendencies,—a slavish respect for mere position, and for exceptional power and knowledge in particular directions, and, on the other hand, excessive individual conceit and presumption. But these evil tendencies (which, curiously enough, belong also to the Indian native character) are not opposed in any such way as to counteract each other. On the contrary, they are apt to foster and inflame each other; because the old Indian justly sees that he has opposed to him an immense deal of ignorant presumption which ought to be severely repressed, while the democrat and the griffin instinctively feel that they are oppressed by an amount of tyrannical old fogyism which would not be allowed to exist in any other country. The more acute English travellers see a little of this state of matters; but everything is made as pleasant as possible to travellers in India with good introductions; and it is necessary to reside for some time in the country in order to understand what an absolute non-entity a man is in himself, and how entirely his importance, his accomplishments, his character, his value, and his very *raison d'etre*, depend on the appointment which he holds. I do not at all wonder at that old sergeant in a very out of the way place in the jungle, who, on being asked what he did there, answered with some surprise, "Why, sir, I fills the situation." In Anglo-India you not only fill the situation; it is the situation that fills you, and makes you what you are, and without which you would immediately collapse.

These observations are necessary to explain the great superiority of Simla society, when I knew it, over the society to be found in nearly all other places in India. That superiority would not be accounted for merely by the number of high officers collected there whom a process of selection had brought to the front. In a community such as that of India, the two strong evil tendencies which I have just noticed as specially existing there, are most effectually held in check when the highest appointments are held by men of high intellect and good disposition, using the latter phrase so as to exclude alike the pharisee and the prodigal. Whenever the leaders of society are essentially commonplace men, whose only claim to distinction is that they fill the situation, society degrades to a state which is almost inconceivable in Europe. Everything is lost sight of except the cunning faculty of serving the incompetent ruling powers so as to secure good appointments from their hands. Then rises supreme an incompetent, unintellectual, yet unscrupulous and overbearing element, which has no sympathetic relationship to the great sacrifices, the difficulties, and the future of our position in India; where true gentlemanliness disappears, intellect is undervalued, and genius is regarded as something like a stray panther or tiger. It is then, that while the people of India are treated with excessive and inexcusable arrogance, at the same time the most necessary safeguards against mutiny and rebellion are carelessly neglected; and when popular commotions do appear, they are allowed to gather head and to reach a dangerous height before anything like effective attempts are made to deal with them.

In Simla, last year, the state of matters was very different from that which I have just described. In both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief India had the good fortune to possess able and experienced noblemen, who thoroughly understood and rose to the level of the higher responsibilities of their position. This alone was sufficient to elevate the whole tone of the society about them, in a community which so readily answers to the guidance of its official leaders; and they had around them a considerable number of able, conscientious, and highminded Englishmen. I was only at Simla during the month of May, but had sufficient opportunity of observing that Lord Northbrook might be compared not unfavourably with many of the greater Governor-Generals of India; and that the instinct of the people of the country, which had led them to esteem and trust him almost from the commencement of his Viceroy-ship, was by no means an erroneous one. They are extremely acute, and wonderfully just judges of character; and I knew that their opinion on this subject was shared by many of the Englishmen who were best acquainted with India and most devoted to its interests. If the new Viceroy did not equal Lord Mayo in charm of personal manner, and in power of setting every one around him to work energetically on their own lines, he possessed what is more specially needed at present, more than Lord Mayo's power of holding his great officers in hand, and of refusing to allow their specialities and crotchets being run to excess and developed to the detriment of India and of the imperial interests of Great Britain. If he had not all Lord Elgin's experience and large-minded dealing with the outlying questions of English policy, he brought to bear upon them the caution, the trained habits, the ceaseless thoughtful energy of an English statesman, in a manner which colonial and Indian officials have little opportunity of practising themselves in. If the insinuations of some of the newspaper correspondents are true, he may be deficient in Lord William Bentinck's aristocratic calmness under criticism and judicial appreciation of the value of the Indian press. But it is certain that India has in him a Governor General of high character and pure-minded unselfish disposition, which it can greatly trust. I could not but be struck during my stay at Simla with his genuineness of character, his clearness of vision, and his unaffected kindness and consideration. Even in two mistakes which, as it seemed to me, he has made, his errors were almost redeemed by his manner of committing them. I allude to his approval of the conduct of the Punjab officials towards Mr Downes of the Church Mission, who made an attempt to reach Kafiristan through the Kabul territory; and to a social question which arose between Government House and Major Fenwick of the 'Civil and Military Gazette;' but in both these cases Lord Northbrook acted in an open manner, which excited the respect even of some who most differed from his conclusions. And though, of course, he is not infallible, many errors of judgment are not to be expected from him, and are more likely to arise from a supposed necessity of backing up the action of his subordinates than where he himself originates the action. For there is a white light in his mind which illuminates every object on which it shines—a searching piercing light, proceeding from the Viceroy's own mind and not from the mere focussing of other rays. There is something of genius in this power which he possesses of lighting up a subject, and it is the more remarkable as existing in conjunction with his precise business habits. It struck me there was a tendency in his Excellency's mind to draw rather too decided strait lines even where conflicting interests interlap; but, truly, if he were to begin pondering over matters as a many-sided Coleridge might do, the public business of India would come to a dead lock within twenty-four hours. If he had once formed an opinion on any subject, I doubt if it would be easy for him to renounce or modify it—though those who know his Excellency well say that he is always ready to do so whenever new facts relating to the matter come before him: but this rather supports my view; because in most great questions the difficulty is not so much to get at the facts as to perceive their relationships, and to take these latter into one comprehensive judicial view. The amount of business which he goes through is remarkable; and more than Lord Amherst was, he is entitled to say, with some surprise, "The Emperor of China and I govern half the human race, and yet we find time to breakfast;" for he is exceedingly regardful of the courtesies, and of even something more than the courtesies, of his trying and responsible position. We do not hear so much of Lord Northbrook's feats on horseback as we did of those of his predecessor; but they are not less remarkable. It is only about fifty-two miles from Simla to Kotgarh; but the nature of the bridle-road is such, and it runs along the top of so many precipices, that it is rather a feat to ride over it in less than a day; and I have also heard of his Lordship riding from Chini to Narkunda in a dangerously short period. I may also note the Viceroy's habit of walking about unguarded, accompanied by a single friend; and have heard of his being seen alone with his son, or some other youth, after dark close to the Ganges, near Barrackpore. This may be thought unwise courage; but, thought undoubtedly courage, I am not sure that it is unwise; for really life is not worth having on his condition of its being constantly guarded. The class of men who violently assassinate in India admire this kind of courage so much that they will not readily strike at it; and most cases of assassination which occur in that country have been committed in spite of the close protection of guards. It is doubtful, however, if it be wise to have Simla so unprotected as it appears to be. I do not remember seeing a single European soldier there, unless the Governor-General's band be accounted as such. The only representatives of law and order visible were two European police-officers, a few native policemen, and the Governor General's native body-guard. It would not have been difficult to have extinguished the whole Government of India in one night; and a danger of that sort, however remote and unlikely, ought to be guarded against. Nothing in India was held to be more unlikely than the Mutiny—until it occurred, and even after it had commenced.

At the close of this Parliament Her Majesty has acknowledged the great services of Lord Northbrook, in connection with the Bengal famine, in a manner which could scarcely have come from a Ministry opposed to that which appointed him, unless his "strenuous exertions" had really merited very "high approbation." It is now seen by the public generally that he has met the great and disturbing disaster of the famine in a masterly manner. When he was exerting himself to the utmost, it was inexpedient for the Viceroy to speak of the measures he was taking to meet the coming calamity, and advantage was taken of his mouth being sealed and of his having wisely refused to prohibit the export of rice, to criticise and assail him. Whether intentionally or not, an impression was created that the Viceroy did not see the magnitude of the danger, and would not of himself take energetic and sufficient steps to meet it. Highly sensational telegrams and articles to this effect appeared in rapid succession; and it was left out of mind, that on the very first report of danger, Lord Northbrook hurried down from Simla to Calcutta before the conclusion of the unhealthiest month of the year, and at once brought all his great energy to bear on the subject of the famine. He could not proclaim from the house-tops any intention of buying up millions of millions of tons of rice, and, if necessary, of feeding two and a half millions of people for an indefinite period; because, to have done so would have vastly increased the difficulty by making the bunnias throughout India buy and store up rice right and left, and by creating a great movement into the famine districts of people desirous of participating in the bounty of Government. Also, as the event has shown, while making perfectly sufficient arrangements to meet the coming famine, the Viceroy refused, on sound economic grounds, to interfere with and check private trade by prohibiting the export of rice from Bengal; and this was immediately seized upon as a proof that he did not understand the magnitude of the coming crisis, and that he required to be instructed, warned, and brought up to a sense of duty by his benevolent and omniscient critics. It was most fortunate for India that at this crisis a thoughtful statesman was at the head of affairs, and one of sufficient force of character to disregard the outcry which was raised against him. An excellent authority on the spot, as quoted by the Calcutta correspondent of the 'Times,' has well said: "It will not be denied that had it not been for the action taken by Government, the mortality would have been very great. But I am convinced that it is equally true that had Government action been of a nature to check private trade to any extent, the result would also have been calamitous. [illegible] I firmly believe that had Government, last November, proclaimed to the world that they tended to rely solely on their own unaided efforts to save the people from starvation, the result would have been deplorable, both financially and in respect to the loss of life which would have ensued." This is another very important view of the matter, and is by no means opposed to what I have said about the bunnias; because they would have bought and stored grain in order to sell it to the Government, rather than with a view to the difficult and risky operation of conveying it into the famine districts. The Viceroy had also to guard against the danger of inviting or allowing the people within the famine circle to rely too much on Government aid, which the natives of India are always most ready to do.

The crisis of the Bengal famine of 1874 has now passed, and it is difficult to know whether to admire most the manner in which Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple have dealt with it so as to prevent almost any loss of life, or their success in managing the relief operations so as to avoid pauperising, or otherwise demoralising, the people, and so as to bring them readily back to their ordinary industrial operations. The first of these feats was entirely new in the history of India: the second was still more difficult of accomplishment; its success presents both rulers and ruled in the most pleasing light, and is a new illustration of the readiness of the people of India to appreciate and conjoin with action on the part of Englishmen, which is at once sympathetic and decided. Large powers are necessary to deal with them in a satisfactory manner, and, to that end, these powers must be exercised with knowledge of the necessities and wishes of the people, and yet with a confidence and decision which are only accepted and only tolerable when springing from a just conviction that the action undertaken and insisted upon is in accordance with the highest intelligence and morality.

But, though unwilling to enter here on the general subject of Indian Policy, I must guard against appearing, even for a moment, to support the limited view which some of Lord Northbrook's admirers and critics take of the course which is marked out for him as Governor General of our great Eastern Empire, and must make a few general remarks which, though brief, are of cardinal moment. According to that view, the only matter of essential importance for India is to reduce its expenditure, and to keep that steadily within the limits of the revenue which may be afforded by the present recognised and understood taxation. It is assumed, that if that only be done, everything will go well—there will be no disaffection in India; and a grateful populace will ornament us with garlands of yellow flowers, feast us upon *pan supari*, and shower blessings upon our honoured heads. I believe that a greater mistake could not be made, and that this would be only another side of Lord Lawrence's policy of "masterly imbecility," which has thrown Central Asia into the hands of Russia. Economy and strict financial management are very necessary in India and the Viceroy has clearly seen that, and has addressed himself to the task with extraordinary skill, energy, self-abnegation, and success. But if there is a matter on which the people of India are likely to overvalue his services and urge him to excess, it is on that of financial economy. No one admires more than I do their many admirable qualities, but among these financial wisdom cannot be reckoned. They have no objections to a native prince levying the most enormous and oppressive taxation in very hurtful time-honoured ways, and spending it in the most reckless, useless, and debauching manner. He may take half the produce of their fields, and lavish it on dancing-girls, devotees, beggars, and in support of degrading superstitions, and they are perfectly satisfied; but let the English Government incur a productive new expenditure, or impose a new tax of the least hurtful kind, and they are the most oppressed and afflicted beings in the world. We hear a great deal about India being a poor country—and that is a statement which should be taken with much qualification, for the concealed or hoarded treasure of India must be something enormous; but in so far as India is a poor country, how and why is it poor? It is poor, not from any sterility of its soil or scantiness of its products, or from any incapacity of labouring or acquiring knowledge among its people: in these respects it is one of the most favoured lands on earth. It is poor because it loves to lie down and dream rather than to rise up and work; because it hoards its wealth—buries it in the ground or sits upon it—in preference to turning it to profitable use, because, except where the pride of noble families produces female infanticide, it not only exercises no restraint upon the increase of population, but even, in accordance with its religious ideas, regards any increase, however reckless, as partaking of the merit of a religious act; and because it is absolutely eaten up by non-productive classes of people—priests, devotees, beggars, retainers, family dependants, and princes and nobles of many fallen dynasties. The most energetic and [illegible] richest country in the world could not stand what India not only bears but welcomes, without bringing itself to poverty; and if all the English Raj is to do for India is to add another class of unfortunates to it in the shape of overworked and underpaid European officials with their descendants, then I can only say that the English Raj is extremely likely to have soon to make way for that of Russia or Germany. The essential consideration has been lost sight of, that either we ought to be in India as a nation in our imperial capacity, or ought not to be there at all. A spurious philanthropy (the real motive of which has too often been the difficulty the civilians have had in dealing with the independency of character of natal Englishmen, and with their sometimes irrational and brutal humours) has only resulted in pushing forward a class of natives who exercise no influence over the people, are entirely mistrusted by them, and who cannot but regard us with hatred. At the same time we have ignored the primary duty of providing that the work of governing and elevating India shall not be ruinous to those who are engaged in it, or to their descendants. Hence the creation of a large and ever increasing class of poor whites and half-castes, who are a scandal to the Christian name and the white race, having been forced by circumstances to depths of misery and depravity unknown among the jungle tribes, and hence the painful fact that the large towns of India contain a number of respectable, fairly educated English and Eurasian people who are at their wits' end how to live. The financial question is chiefly a negative one meaning the suppression of jobbery and folly. The lasting reputation of a Governor-General will depend on the services he has rendered in saving India from itself, in developing its grand capacities, and in making it an integral and valuable constituent of the British Empire.

The famine has also illustrated the character of a high officer who last year was looked upon with but a little of favour. Chiefly owing to his connection with the income-tax, no one was more unpopular in India than Sir Richard Temple, then the financial member of Council, but now the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and if he were the popularity-hunter, which some people fancy him to be, he would have taken care not to associate himself with so obnoxious a tax. In various appointments, but especially as Secretary to the Punjab Government and as Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Sir Richard had proved himself to be an officer of very great ability and of the rarest energy. In the Central Provinces, development, which was forced on by circumstances, and which might well have occupied a century, had to be provided for and regulated within a few years; and this was admirably effected by the Commissioner, so as to gain for him the very highest repute as an organiser and administrator. It is sometimes said that he has great powers of using other men's brains; but that is really one of the most important qualities for a high Indian official, as for all leaders of mankind, and I never heard the slightest complaint made on that score by the men whose brains he had used. On the contrary, they said he had made a legitimate and the best use of their work, and was always ready to advance the fortunes of those who served under him—a generosity which is seldom, if ever, displayed by humbugs and men of small calibre. I thoroughly believe that the income-tax was a most unsuitable tax for India, and that Lord Northbrook rendered a great service by putting an end to it, let me hope, for all time; because it brought in an insignificant sum (to the Government), did not touch the really wealthy classes, and caused an immense deal of oppression and irritation; and I should doubt the legislative capacity and higher statesmanship of any one who upheld the income tax in India, and do not think Sir Richard Temple showed to advantage as a financier and member of Council; but the Bengal famine has happily served to display his great powers. One of his invaluable qualities as an administrator is his extraordinary and almost instinctive knowledge of character. He is said—and I can well believe it—never to make a mistake in choosing his agents, almost never to overlook a man of ability who comes within his sphere, or to set men to unsuitable work. One of the correspondents of the home press, seeing Sir Richard at work in the famine districts, well remarked that nature seemed to have intended him for the command of a great army. His reticence and almost taciturnity struck me as a very agreeable variety from the pomposity of certain Bombay officials, who turned up the whites of their eyes and really appeared to become ill when any one whom they imagined did not stand upon their own fancied level spoke to them consecutively for half a minute. Sir Richard does not imagine that wisdom of every kind, or even a knowledge of India is confined to his own bosom, and is more anxious to learn the opinions of others than to volunteer his own. This is a very frequent characteristic of great men of action; and another impression which they leave, and one he conveys, is that of possessing a large fund of reserve power. I may add that, like Lord Northbrook, he practices as an amateur painter, besides having time to take his breakfast; and some of his sketches struck me as showing a very remarkable power of understanding and artistically reproducing the life of trees. He has also done much to promote archæological research in India, and almost every kind of intellectual development.

The new financial member of Council is Sir William Muir, whom I have already alluded to in his position as Governor of the North-West Provinces. No member of the Civil Service is more generally respected, or could be more valuable in the consultative department of the Indian Government. An accomplished oriental scholar, especially in Mohammedan literature and history he is equally distinguished as an administrator. Though Sir William is cautious, and what is called "a safe man," yet as a Lieutenant-Governor he showed that, when his ripe judgment was convinced he could take a course of his own in direct opposition to the strong tendencies of the Supreme Government. Notably this was the case in regard to the income-tax, to the oppressive working of which he called attention in the most effective manner, at a time when the higher powers were determined that it should appear only in a roseate light. In the North-West Provinces, however, while personally liked, much animosity was excited, especially among non-official Englishmen, by what was considered to be his undue favouritism towards what are called the educated natives. I was somewhat surprised at the depth and fierceness of the resentment which had thus been excited. One man in a responsible position, went so far as to say that the next rebellion in India would be on the part of the Europeans and Eurasians, and that, when such a movement arose, every English soldier who had been six months in the country would be on their side. This may appear very absurd to Indian officials who know little of the passions raging in the hearts of the people around them, whether natives or Europeans; but I think there is something in it, and that it correctly enough indicates the existence of feelings which are not without some ground. Another remark of this man, who was educated, shrewd, and had a wide and varied experience of the world, is worth noting, without attaching to it more importance than it deserves. He said, "The [illegible] India was made for themselves and the natives, and it is becoming every day more impossible for the [illegible] Englishman to live in the country; [illegible] natives are discovering that the [illegible] unnecessary also, and it will end in [illegible] go together—the Englishman to [illegible] natives to massacre, famine, and pestilence."

Of the Commander-in-Chief in India, [illegible] Magdala, it would be difficult to write [illegible] high praise. His capacities as a soldier having been abundantly proved in India, Abyssinia, and China; and his thoughtful care for the [illegible] of the troops under his command, and [illegible] tion for the most of those with whom he [illegible] fact, have made him hosts of friends. I [illegible] advisedly; for Lord Napier has the character [illegible] a good hater. As Lord Northbrook also, he has a very keen sense in detecting humbug in any shape—perhaps too keen a sense for the present state of human development—and is apt to act upon it occasionally in a manner unpleasant to the person in whom he detects it; but that is only after he has made up his mind [illegible] a man. I had come across his Excellency [illegible] the march to Peking, and was struck by [illegible] recollection, after so many years, of the Chinese [illegible] men who accompanied the Peking expedition [illegible] his happy manner of sketching off their peculiarities. One man was "always producing dead birds out of his innumerable pockets;" another "had a [illegible] of disappearing for days among the Chinese, and throwing the whole expedition into anxiety for his safety," and so on. Notwithstanding his long and laborious service in India, there seemed no failing either of mental power or physical endurance in the Commander-in-Chief; and the officers at Simla said he could easily take the field again, as his conduct at the camps of exercise sufficiently proved. He has the eagle eye of a great soldier, and when he retires from India he may render great services to the State in connection with the English army and its organisation. I should think no commander ever was a greater favourite with his troops, or knew them better, or knew better how to manage them, or devoted himself to their welfare in a more persistent or more enlightened manner. At the dinner given to Lord Napier by the Anglo-Indians in London, on the occasion of his having been created a peer he said, in effect, and almost in these words,—"I landed in India a young officer of Engineers, with only my sword, and now it has come to this." There was a simplicity and an honest healthy pride in the remark, which had nothing of vanity in it. I have met men who thought that, as peerages go, he had got his peerage rather easily by the Abyssinian war; but I never heard any even of these critics grudge it to him in the least. It is true that the China war of 1860 was scarcely less difficult or brilliant, and was productive of more important results; and the fact that Sir Hope Grant got no high reward for his skilful and humane conduct of it goes some way to prove that Sir Robert Napier was fortunate in the time and circumstances of his Abyssinian campaign; but he was under a great temptation to enter on that campaign without the means necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion. Many an officer would have snatched at the opportunity without stipulating for all the requisite means; and even as it was, the most skilful use of them was necessary to accomplish the end which the expedition had in view, if not to save it from absolute ruin. It should be borne in mind, also, that Lord Napier's command in Abyssinia was only the last of a series of brilliant and valuable services which had commenced almost from his landing at Calcutta, fresh from Addiscombe, forty-six years ago. In the battles and sieges of the Punjab; as chief engineer of that province, when so much had to be done upon its transfer to English rule; as chief engineer of Lord Clyde's army during the Mutiny; in the pursuit of Tantia Topee; in China, where he planned the capture of the Taku Forts, and was second in command of the expedition; and in Bombay as Commander-in-Chief,—the officer of whom I write had rendered services which might have made half a-dozen great reputations; so that, even as peerages go, his was fully due by the time he had taken the heights of Magdala. I was much indebted to his Excellency and his military secretary, Colonel Dillon, for maps, advice, &c, in regard to my Tibetan journey; and their genuine kindness of disposition at once established confidence and gave a charm to all intercourse with them. The relationship between these two distinguished officers has been a long and close one. Colonel Dillon's popularity is somewhat diminished by the fact that devotion to his work hardly allows of his going into society; but his value to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Indian army is very great.

Of the other Simla celebrities whom I had the pleasure to meet with I can only write briefly. Mr C. U. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, has more of the European statesman about him than almost any other Indian civilian; and one cannot fail to see that he has a great deal of weight of brain, and of that quality which is most easily described by the phrase "long-headedness." He was one of the very first of the competition wallahs. Some very excellent men came forward at first under the competition system, and continue to do so occasionally; but of late the system has become one of cram, and the best men from the universities and elsewhere are chary of entering into a competition in which success can only be hoped for by disregarding the aims and methods of a liberal education, and putting one's self under a system of mental development analogous to the physical training which Strasburg geese are compelled to undergo. Lord Dalhousie, who had a keen eye for young men of ability, selected Mr Aitchison as his private secretary at an early period of the latter's career, and few positions can afford so wide and complete a view of the methods and results of the Indian Government. The heavy crushing work of the Foreign Office has been borne by Mr Aitchison in a manner which proves his tenacity of purpose and strength of constitution; but there is too much reason to believe that its overwhelming demands had undermined the strength of Mr Le Poer Wynne, one of the most accomplished and promising of the younger Indian officials, whose sudden death a few months ago deprived Mr Aitchison of one of the most useful and valued of his assistants in the Foreign Office. Mr Chapman, the Financial Secretary, is a fine specimen of the bluff, independent English gentleman, who will take his own way wherever possible, and fearlessly avow and carry out his opinions. He also upheld the unhappy income tax; but in other questions his usually sound judgment and independence of character have proved most useful, especially in the stand he has made against the Ritualists—or Anglo-Catholics, as they prefer to be called—who had become more daring and triumphant in India than they had ever been in England. Mr Forsyth, when I was at Simla, was preparing for his second Yarkund mission, and I did no more than make his acquaintance, but was struck by a certain lofty protesting manner he had; for he was still under the cloud of the Kuka executions, and of the sentence of removal from his commissionership, and of general disapproval of his conduct in connection with the Kukas, passed upon him by the Government of India, when its ruling spirit was Sir John Strachey, in the period between the Viceroyships of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook. The ex-commissioner, however, has now performed his pilgrimage; he has washed away his sins, real or alleged, in the sacred waters of the Yangi Hissar, and, as Sir Thomas Forsyth, clothed in the garments of a Knight of the Star of India, he can move again freely in the arena of Indian politics. I saw a good deal more of the lamented Dr. Stolicza, and well remember his saying, in a common foreign idiom, "I am awfully glad that I have been allowed to go to Yarkund." He was destined never to return from the sterile regions of Central Asia; but perhaps, as human life goes, even that was a reason for being glad. I was surprised to find so youthful a figure in the *vir sapiens, doctissimus*, Dr. W. W. Hunter, who has been harassing the souls of Indian officials and editors by his system of spelling, which, however, is his only, in that he has modified a long existent system, practically applied it, and carried it out for the Government. This gentleman is as agreeable in society as in his charming books, and it is only to be regretted that he does not trust more entirely to his culture and talents for both social and official success. Major Fenwick, the journalist, who makes Simla his headquarters, is a man of bold, independent spirit, with an immense amount of humour, a lively imagination, and great literary knowledge. In the Rev. John Fordyce of the Union Church I found an old friend, who had created a high reputation for himself by his combination of prudence and zeal. Nor can I omit to make mention of Mr. Edmund Downes, whose courageous attempt to reach Kafiristan in disguise had brought him into public notice; and of two Bombay officers, Colonels Ker and Farquharson, who did a great deal to make my stay at Simla agreeable.

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DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 15 Vict., Cap. XCII.,) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR WILL CLOSE ON 15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,618 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums can be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Office of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
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BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium.......... £ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £[illegible] STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds...... £ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 [illegible]
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 8
35	48 8	39 9	28 10	29 [illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... £ 2,677,000
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,310, assuring £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were £987,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be insured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

WINES [illegible]
THE [illegible]
[illegible]
PRICE [illegible]
Sherbet [illegible]
Grignolino [illegible]
Barolo [illegible]
Vino Secco [illegible]
27, Meadow Street [illegible]

WINES [illegible]
SHERRIES [illegible]
POT CARRO [illegible]
CHAMPAGNE [illegible]
CLARET [illegible]
Also [illegible] to Messrs. [illegible] SHERRY [illegible] Ditto [illegible]
Bombay, [illegible]

W [illegible]
[illegible]
PRICED [illegible]
N.B.—TO [illegible] protected [illegible] signature, and [illegible]
[illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]
From Messrs. [illegible] JEWANJEE [illegible] AND OTHER [illegible]

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND CO.
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hamilton Street, Bombay.
Have just received a further supply of
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
SILVER Mugs, richly gilt inside and [illegible] [illegible]
,, ditto, and in morocco cases [illegible]
,, and [illegible] Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco [illegible]
,, ditto, ditto [illegible]
,, BOWL AND SPOON, in cases [illegible]
,, FEEDING BOTTLES [illegible]
PAP BOATS [illegible]
SILVER Coral and Bells, with Whistle [illegible]
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows [illegible]
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children [illegible]
MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.
Solid Gold [illegible] of knife, fork, and spoon ... Rs. 250 to 350
Ditto [illegible] of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... [illegible] to 500
CASHMERE WORK.
A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of [illegible], trays, salvers, goblets, [illegible], &c.
THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND BALANCE QUEEN CLOCKS.
Carriage Clocks of very [illegible] striking [illegible] and half hours on [illegible] gongs, [illegible] and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases [illegible]
The Army and Navy Clock and Time-piece [illegible] Rs. [illegible]
Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movements [illegible]
The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, [illegible] 3 inches in height, and [illegible] for [illegible]. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer [illegible] morocco case. Rs. 80 to 180.
Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Ride and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.
Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.
HAMILTON & Co.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, [illegible] | FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, [illegible] STABLES, [illegible]
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, &c.
For VAPORIZING [illegible]
For FUMIGATING [illegible] GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN WATTS & Co., 76, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A complete [illegible] full description of the [illegible] can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
[illegible] OF THESE [illegible] HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR [illegible] IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to bring their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, should find the publication of their Advertisements at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.
And as desired, [illegible] AT BOMBAY, [illegible] always to their destinations, [illegible] the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period they may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placard-[illegible] to the taste of Advertisers, can be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of every description. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with Argand or any other description of Burner.
Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER;
Specially adapted for up-country [illegible], giving a light equal to that of any other burner [illegible]. Pattern and Illustrated Books containing over [illegible] designs upon application [illegible] be sent through any English house or [illegible].

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, [illegible] the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession. The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:— Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Cough, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. [illegible]

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: [illegible] GEORGE STREET, [illegible] —PARIS: [illegible] —RIVOLI: [illegible] —MADRAS: [illegible] PHAROAH AND CO. [illegible]